The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6021. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

A Singular Battle in Which Both Armies Conquer.

Manteuffel's and Faidherbe's Reports of Their Last Fight.

Opening Fire on the Southern Forts of Paris.

Heroic Defense by the Garrison of Belfort Continued.

BOLDEST CRIME OF THE DAY

Robbery and Probable Murder in an Express Car.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

A Question of Veracity Between Manteuffel and Faidherbe—Both Claim Victories in the Engagements—Surprise of a French Force Near Rouen—Bombardment of the South Forts of Paris Begun—Belfort Holds Out.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5.—Gen. MANTEUFFEL reports that an attack made by considerable masses of the enemy was repulsed near Sapignies on Monday with small loss on our side, and a heavy loss to the enemy, including 250 prisoners. On Tuesday Gen. VON GOEBEN, with the Fifteenth Division, victoriously repelled an attack of the Army of the North, near Bapaume. At the end of the last fight the enemy began a retreat which soon became disastrous to them in consequence of the close pursuit of our cavalry. We have already taken 500 prisoners.

FAIDHERBE'S STORY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The French Army of the North returned to its encampment, near Boyelles, after the battle of the 3d inst. Gen. FAIDHERBE, in an order of the day, says:

SOLDIERS: In the battle of Pont Noyelles you victoriously held your positions. At Bapaume you carried all the positions of the enemy. This time he will not deny your victory. By your valor and constancy you have deserved well of your country. As soon as we have obtained provisions and ammunition we will continue operations.

SURPRISE OF A FRENCH FORCE.

The Prussians, on the morning of the 4th, surprised and dispersed a French force on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing three stands of colors, two cannon and 450 prisoners.

MORE ON THE SAME TOPIC.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL telegraphs from Amiens on the 3d inst. that Gen. BENTHEIM, with troops from the First Army Corps attacked the French early in the morning of that day, (Tuesday,) on the left bank of the Seine, and captured three cannon, three flags and 500 prisoners.

WHAT THE VICTOR SAYS.

Gen. BENTHEIM himself telegraphs from Rouen on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Bourgachard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

SHELLING THE SOUTH FORTS AT PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5, via LONDON, Jan. 5.—The bombardment of the Southern forts of Paris commenced at 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

BY PIGEON TO THE CAPITAL.

BREST, Jan. 5.—The French Government informs the telegraph companies that messages for Paris will be accepted, to be forwarded by pigeons at senders' risk. The charge is ten cents per word, and messages must not exceed twenty words.

BELFORT STILL DEFIANT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The siege of Belfort continues.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM DIJON.

Gen. GLUMER, commanding the German forces in the valley of the Saône, reports that he evacuated Dijon in accordance with orders from head-quarters, and reached Vesoul on the 29th ult. He adds that he still holds the passage of the River Saône.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cabinet—A Corrected List—Seamen Suffocated in the Tyne—Wreck in the Bristol Channel.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Madrid corrects the former statement of the composition of the Spanish Cabinet, as follows:

SERRANO, President of the Council.
MARTOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
ULLOA, Minister of Justice.
BERANGER, Minister of Marine.
SAGASTA, Minister of the Interior.
ZORRILLA, Minister of Public Works.
AYALA, Minister of the Colonies.

SUFFOCATED.

Four sailors have been suffocated by charcoal in the forecastle of an Italian brig, anchored in the Tyne. The vessel herself took fire and was partially burned.

WRECK IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

The ship *S. D. Thurston*, Capt. SNOW, from New-York Dec. 11, was wrecked on the Dash Sands, Bristol Channel, on the night of the 4th inst. The Captain and crew were saved.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is said that the British Government has ordered 80,000 Roper rifles.

JAVA.

A Plot in the Dutch-Indian Army to Kill the Governor and Seize the Island.

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 5, via LONDON.—A plot has been discovered among the Swiss troops in the Dutch-Indian Army to assassinate the Governor-General and seize the island.

MEXICO.

The Cabinet—Illness of Senora Juarez—Municipal Affairs of the Capital—Closing of Congress—Suspended Relations with Foreign Powers to be Resumed—Telegraphic Extension—The Amnesty.

MEXICO, Dec. 30.—Señor IGLESIAS, the Minister of Justice, has resigned, owing to the election and to dissensions in the Cabinet. The wife of President JUAREZ is seriously indisposed, and it is thought she will not recover. Two City Councils, representing the Lerdo and Juarez parties have been elected. JUAREZ has decided that the old Board shall continue in office. The sessions of Congress were brought to a close on the 15th of December, when the President (JUAREZ) made a speech, in the course of which he said that the treaty of commerce and amity between Mexico and Italy had been signed by the latter Power. The Speaker of Congress subsequently remarked that both Congress and the President deem the present a suitable time for Mexico to resume her former relations with foreign Powers, or to form new relations precedent to an interchange of representatives. Foreseeing the probable condition of affairs, and with a view, perhaps, of allaying the apprehensions of the public, the speaker also said that it behooved him to deny the truth of the reports in circulation that troubles are expected to arise out of the coming elections.... The representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company are to meet the representatives of the Mexico and Matamoros Telegraph Company, and arrange for a connection of the lines of the former Company with those of the latter.... The insurrection in Guerrero is waning. The commerce of Mexico with Matamoras and Tampico is increasing, and business has correspondingly revived. The revolutionists, GARCIA and CADENA, have availed themselves of the proclamation of amnesty. Other political offenders are likewise availing themselves of the national clemency, and are restored to their former condition in the State.

VENEZUELA.

Surrender of Maracaibo and the Forts Adjacent—Success of the Blanco Revolt.

CARACAS, Dec. 24.—The surrender of Maracaibo and the forts surrounding the town is confirmed. The navy has surrendered, and now the whole Republic is in the hands of GUZMAN BLANCO, who has hopes of a lasting peace.

THE BOLDEST CRIME YET.

An Express Messenger Shot and His Car Robbed While Crossing the Albany Bridge—Escape of the Robber—The Messenger Fatally Wounded.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—This evening, just as the 8:30 Boston train started from the Union depot, in this city, to cross the Hudson River Bridge, a man sprang into the American Express Company's car and shot the express messenger, THOS. A. HALPINE, through the neck, in the right eye and in the right ear. The robber then took the keys from the messenger and opened the safe, from which he abstracted $7,500 in bills. He accomplished all this while crossing the bridge, and on arriving at East Albany jumped off the train and made his escape. The crime was not discovered until the train had stood at the East Albany depot some minutes, when the wounded messenger crawled to the door of the car and attracted attention. He was immediately taken to the City Hospital, and, notwithstanding his terrible wounds, was able to converse and to give an account of the robbery. HALPINE resides in this city. His recovery is not considered possible. The robber is described as about 5 feet 10 inches high, wearing a mustache and goatee, and was dressed in dark clothes, and had on a dark cap. The detectives are on the alert, and the early capture of the robber and murderer is hoped for.

THE MIDSHIPMEN'S HOP.

Another Brilliant Affair at the Naval Academy—The Middies in their Glory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.—The annual hop of the first class of the Naval Academy was held this evening at Academy Hall. It is acknowledged as the most brilliant ever given, excepting, may be, the farewell ball tendered to Mrs. Admiral PORTER a year ago. The ball-room was most tastefully decorated, at least two weeks having been spent in the appointments. The trains from Washington and Baltimore brought in large numbers of beautiful young ladies and handsome young men, friends of the gallant middies. There were at least 200 midshipmen, who, with officers and invited guests, made at least 400 persons in attendance at 10 o'clock. The band struck up the "Marengo Promenade March," an hour afterward, and the festivities commenced at midnight. A bountiful supper was partaken of, after which the German began. At this hour—1 A. M.—the midshipmen and their fair guests are in the height of their entertainment.

THE POPE IN BOSTON.

Great Meeting of Catholics in Music Hall—Arguments and Denunciations Against the Occupation of Rome.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—The Catholics of Boston assembled in the Music Hall in large force this evening, to express their sympathy with Pope PIUS IX. in his deprivation of temporal power. Not one-half who sought admission could be accommodated with standing room. PATRICK DONOHUE presided. Right Rev. JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Bishop of Boston, briefly addressed the meeting, explaining why the Catholics should protest against Italian occupation. He claimed that Rome was given to the Pope to govern for the rest of the world, that the poor and weak churches might be assisted from a central point. The Emperors, from the time of CONSTANTINE, contributed to the general fund. That Emperor, retiring from the Holy City, left the Pope as Governor. The successors of St. Peter were established as temporal sovereigns, with the aid of France, at the time of the invasion of the Lombards, more than 1,000 years ago, as the head of the church of the world. Hence Rome was the capital of the world, and the Church had a right to protest. Against its discontinuance as such a formal protest was unanimously adopted. JOHN C. CROWLEY called for the opinion of the entire Church on the Sardinian usurpation of the temporal authority granted by the Christian world to the supreme pontiff for the maintenance of their religion. Italy and the inhabitants of the Pontificial States had no more right to decide the status of the Pope's dominion than the residents of the District of Columbia to settle theirs against the edict of the United States Government. Hon. P. A. COLLINS said the question was not whether 20,000,000 of Italians should have a capital as much as it was whether 200,000,000 of Christians should have a common seat of authority. Rome had occupied but two positions since its foundation—as the capital of the Empire, and as the Mecca of the civilized world. It did not belong to the Romans or to the Italians, and the Pope was justified in not abandoning it and the Church property to robbers. The occupation must cease, for 200,000,000 of Catholics will tender their acknowledged head the homage of their hearts and the strength of their hands. CHAS. T. DONNELLY drew a contrast between the modes pursued by DANIEL O'CONNELL, the civil reformer in Ireland, and GARIBALDI, the reputed liberal in Italy, denouncing the latter as a believer in brute force against the sentiment of an age of civilization. THOMAS J. GAUGAN said on the question of education, he could prove by statistics that Rome would show more pupils in her schools, in proportion to the population, than Boston, and more students in her seminaries than were educated at similar institutions in the United States. The meeting was orderly.

Another Catholic Protest Against the Occupation of Rome.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—A gathering of the Catholics took place here today to protest against VICTOR EMMANUEL'S action regarding the Pope. The procession, which was a long one, after marching through some of the principal streets, halted at the Cathedral, where addresses were made in English by a number of prominent priests, and resolutions against the occupation of Rome by VICTOR EMMANUEL were adopted. The German Catholics assembled at the Temperance Hall, in the rear of the Cathedral, where appropriate addresses were made, and similar resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Murderous Affray—The Attorney-General's Brief Thrown Out of the Supreme Court—Committed for Trial for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In an affray at Virginia City, State of Nevada, yesterday, a constable, named JOHN BRITTON, was shot twice by a young man named GARRAWAD, a son of WILLIAM GARRAWAD, who was recently appointed private Secretary to Gov. BRADLEY. The wounds are supposed to be mortal....In the California Supreme Court, yesterday, an order was filed throwing out of Court the briefs of Attorney-General HAMILTON and J. W. SANDERSON in the railroad cases, on the ground that they were disrespectful to the Court. Surprise is expressed that an Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General of the State should file such briefs....MURPHY, who was shot by DENNIS GUNN for the seduction of the latter's sister, having died, GUNN, this morning waived a preliminary examination, and was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

Arrival of New-York Ships at San Francisco—The Chinese Mining Tax—The Amendments to the Constitution on Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The United States steamer *Saranac* has arrived from Victoria. The American ships *M. Nottebohm* and *Great Admiral* have arrived from New-York.... The case of Sheriff JACKSON, of Trinity County, charged with the violations of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States by collecting a mining tax from the Chinese, has been argued at length on a demurrer in the United States Circuit Court before Judge HOFFMAN, of the District Court, and Judge SAWYER, of the Circuit Court. The defense was conducted by Attorney-General HAMILTON and associate counsel, who claimed that the amendments could not affect local taxation or the administration of justice, as to hold the contrary opinion would imply a complete abolition of State sovereignty. The point made by counsel was taken under advisement, but the demurrer will undoubtedly be overruled. The case will be tried by a jury on Tuesday next.

THE WEST.

Mr. Orville Grant Corrects the Views Expressed in the Recently-Published Letter—Fire in a Dayton Hotel—Narrow Escape of the Guests.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The *Republican* this morning has an account of an interview with ORVILLE GRANT, concerning the charges against Supervisor BLOOMFIELD and Collector JUSSEN, preferred in a private letter telegraphed from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. While acknowledging that he wrote a similar letter long ago, he expresses regret at its publication, and the injury done to these officers, whom he now exonerates. He says:

When that letter was written I was misinformed and prejudiced against both gentlemen. I have since found that I did not rightly understand the matter at all, and I wrote not long since a letter to the President expressing my regret for having unintentionally prejudiced him against honorable men and good officers. I also, in that last letter, recommended that BLOOMFIELD and JUSSEN be retained in office.

Mr. GRANT very frankly apologizes to Mr. BLOOMFIELD and Mr. JUSSEN, which is regarded here by Republicans as highly honorable, and who are also gratified that the President's retention of these men in office is so well explained. In reply to a suggestion by the reporter, that the President would be much annoyed by the publication of the letter, Mr. GRANT said: "Yes, of course; he will that; it will annoy him more than my own personal feelings in the matter. My near relation to the President has always, up to this time, kept me out of ever meddling with political matters. As I said before, I am a plain business man, and know nothing about politics. The President has enough to worry him without having me dragged into public notice. I am very sorry for the thing."

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 6.—At about 3 o'clock, this morning, a fire was discovered in the third story of the Beckel House, many guests and boarders were compelled to fly in their night-dresses. The efficiency of the Holly Water-works saved the whole block. Nobody was hurt. The loss is over $10,000. The hotel is to be closed for repairs.

NEPHI, Utah, Jan. 6.—On the 4th inst., coal was discovered three miles south of this city. There are three veins, one seven inches, another two and a half feet, and the third ten feet thick.

THE SOUTH.

Action of Railroad Officials on the Recent Accident in Tennessee—Disasters on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 6.—The officers of the various railroads here, after investigating the late railroad accident, publish a card exonerating the officers of the road from all blame, as the breaking of the axle could not have been foreseen. All the wounded are doing well, and it is believed they will recover. Another accident occurred to the express train for New-Orleans, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, south of Grenada, last night, caused by running off the track. The engine and three cars were smashed. LOUIS MARBLE, the engineer, was severely, and probably fatally injured; the fireman was also injured, but none of the passengers were hurt....During the term of the Circuit Court just ended, fifteen persons have been sentenced to the Penitentiary, the aggregate of whose terms is seventy-eight years; and one man, named HORACE CRAWFORD, convicted of murder, has been sentenced for life.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 6.—The steamer *Minnesota* brings intelligence of the sinking of the *H. S. Turner* near Island No. 16, on Wednesday night. She struck a hidden obstruction, supposed to be a sunken flat, and lies near the shore, badly twisted, with water up to her boiler-deck. No lives were lost, but the cargo, consisting chiefly of sugar, is a total loss. Capt. RUSK thinks she can be raised. The tow-boat *Sam Parker* and barges, with 1,700 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, is lying at Island No. 26 with a broken shaft.

General Term Supreme Court Fourth Department.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 6.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, the cases on the calendar today, Nos. 23, 25 and 28, were argued. No. 131 was exchanged for No. 30 and argued. No. 29 was reversed by default. No. 31 is still on argument. The calendar for Monday, the 9th of January, is as follows: Nos. 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42.

Death of Dr. Wesley Smead at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Donations to the Widows' Home in Cincinnati.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Dr. WESLEY SMEAD died in this city to-night. He celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birthday at the Morgan House, two weeks ago, on which occasion he gave $5,000 to the Widows' Home in Cincinnati, making $37,000 he has given to that institution in all. He has also given liberally to charitable institutions in this city. He was the author of several valuable works. He was well known in the West, and also in business circles in New-York City.

Weather Report.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—At 7 P. M. the barometer showed 26.020, being a change since last report of minus .04. Thermometer 11° above zero. Relative humidity, 80. Wind, west. Velocity of wind, sixty-one miles per hour. Today the clouds in the mountains have been so dense that an object not five yards distant could not be seen. The thickness of the frost on the building has reached three feet on an average. We noticed a snow flake this morning of a hitherto undescribed form.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Massachusetts Senate—Message of the Governor of Indiana—Successor to Senator Norton, of Minnesota.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—The Massachusetts Senate has elected Rev. J. W. FOLJAMBE, of Malden, Chaplain.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—The Legislature met in joint convention this afternoon to hear the Governor's Message, which is very long, and relates principally to State matters. Referring to the State debt, the Governor says that the financial condition of the State, so far as the liquidation of the foreign indebtedness is concerned, is most satisfactory. The domestic debt of the State, including $3,591,396 15 of non-negotiable bonds given to the School Fund, is $3,970,601 15. There being no further need for an agency at New-York, or for the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Governor recommends that both be dispensed with immediately, and says there will be no injustice or impropriety in requiring holders of the few remaining certificates to receive their money at the State Treasury. The Wabash and Erie Canal debt is then referred to at great length. He recommends an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that an act of the Legislature shall ever take effect or become a law, whereby the canal stocks shall be recognized as a debt of the State until such act shall have been ratified at a special election for that purpose. The Governor also calls attention to the glaring defects in the present laws for the assessment and taxation of railroads, through which great injustice is done to the State and to the owners of other kinds of property subject to taxation, and repeats a recommendation made to the last General Assembly, that provision be made for taxing the shares and stock in national and other banks for municipal purposes, as other property is taxable.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6.—Col. J. P. STEARNS has been nominated for the short term in the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator NORTON.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The House and Senate adjourned today until Monday, after hearing Gov. McCLURG's Message read. Gov. McCLURG's Message congratulates the people on the present prosperous and peaceful condition of the State; says the recent revolution of the ballot-box is creditable to the people; asserts that there was no organized party or faction opposed to any of the constitutional amendments recently voted, and believes there will be no trouble in the future, if those in power will promptly punish those who may attempt to disturb the restored peaceful relations.

Another Man Blown to Pieces in the Hoosac Tunnel—Explosion of a Dualine Cartridge.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6.—JOSEPH T. BUDLON, a Frenchman, was blown to pieces in the Hoosac Tunnel, last night, by the premature explosion of a dualine cartridge.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The bark *Laura Maria*, from Liverpool, still remains ashore at Tinicum, and will have to discharge part of her cargo of salt. The revenue cutter *Mamie* is reported capsized at Reedy Island.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—JOSEPH BOWDICH, a young man of Quincy, shot himself dead, last night....TIMOTHY ROBERTS, aged forty, cut his throat fatally, today, in Lowell.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Jan. 6, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.46	41	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.96	40	N. W	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.11	18	N. W	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.08	52	N.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.85	42	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Chicago	30.36	20	W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.39	21	N. W	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.25	24	N. W	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.25	16	N.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Key West	30.10	65	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City	30.11	50	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.34	11	N. W	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	30.32	47	..	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.40	29	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-York	29.99	31	N. W	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	30.11	26	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.02	19	N. E.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.07	33	N. W	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.17	18	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.16	51	N. W	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.40	28	..	Calm.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.32	1	N.	Very gentle	Clear.
Toledo	30.33	20	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.07	34	N. W	Brisk.	Fair.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.10	45	..	Calm.	Fair.
Norfolk, Va.	30.06	38	N. E	....	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

OBITUARY.

Dr. A. W. Mack, of Illinois.

Dr. A. W. MACK, whose death was announced in the TIMES of yesterday, was one of the notable men of Illinois. He was born at Meretown, Vt., in 1822. After having received a good business education, he started for the West before attaining his sixteenth year. He settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., and immediately commenced the study of medicine. When twenty-two years old he graduated at La Porte, Ind., where he remained for some time, and where he married his first wife. From La Porte he went to Schoolcraft, Mich., and very soon thereafter returned to Kalamazoo County where he commenced to practice as a physician. He remained there for about thirteen years, and then removed with his family to Kankakee. He was one of the very earliest settlers in the town, and he has since been more or less identified with its interests. In Kankakee he commenced to practice law, and for some time he became an occasional contributor to the editorial columns of one of the local journals, then edited by Mr. CHESTER. Here, too, commenced his long career as a member of the Legislature, with which he was connected for fourteen years. After the outbreak of the war, Dr. MACK, while still a member of the Senate, organized the Seventy-sixth Regiment, of which he became Colonel, and with which he accompanied Gen. BANKS' army to Red River. He remained in the army for a year, and returning to his seat in Congress at a very important crisis, he did signal service to the Republican Party. In 1865 Dr. MACK went to Chicago, where he started the Chicago *Republican*, with Mr. C. A. DANA as editor-in-chief. Upon Mr. DANA'S withdrawal from that paper Dr. MACK assumed the editorial management for a time. His editorial career was a brief and not very successful one, and he subsequently went into the practice of law in the same city.

Gen. Charles S. Lovel.

Gen. CHARLES S. LOVEL, of the regular army, died in Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday morning. Gen. LOVEL was born in Massachusetts, in the neighborhood of Boston, and was fifty-eight years of age. He joined the army when young, and was distinguished for his bravery. He went through the war in Mexico, and was promoted for gallantry, and in the war of the rebellion he rendered valuable service. After its close he commanded the post of Nashville. He married a daughter of Gen. ARMSTRONG in 1845. He contracted the disease from which he died in California, while commanding Fort Yuma.

Hudson River Pirates—Examination at Newburg.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

The startling reports of extensive depredations along the Hudson River, published last Summer, were regarded by some as "pure fabrications," until two murderers and several robbers were arrested. It has since been satisfactorily shown to the most skeptical that a regularly organized gang of river pirates was in successful operation along the river towns and villages, and samples of their work were the Cold Spring murder, the Newburg murder and robberies, the Poughkeepsie and smaller town operations. Recently the Newburg and New-York Police made a number of important additional discoveries, and arrested HUGH PENDERGAST, a notorious desperado, in Newburg; and today the trial in the case, before Acting Recorder MILLSPAUGH, was commenced. Hon. S. W. FULLERTON, District-Attorney of Orange County, appeared for the people; and SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Esq., for the accused. Only two witnesses were examined. Their testimony was of little interest in importance, and the case was adjourned to to-morrow evening.

THE EPIPHANY.

The Twelfth-Day Services in Some of the Churches Yesterday—Imposing Ceremonies.

Yesterday was what is known as "little Christmas," "Twelfth Day," "the Epiphany," and the "Feast of Lights"—all of them expressions indicating the same event, namely, the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles at his circumcision. In Catholic countries it is celebrated with great pomp and show, and in Catholic churches everywhere, and in some of our ritualistic Protestant churches the services connected with the feast are equally imposing. The altars are lighted most brilliantly with candles and tapers, not to give light to the house, but to symbolize the infant Redeemer, who "came a light into the world that whosoever believeth in him should not walk in darkness." The effect of such illumination upon the evergreen Christmas dress of the churches is very imposing.

In St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, rector, the Epiphany was observed last evening with a good deal of the pomp peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church. The altar was handsomely illuminated and decorated with flowers and evergreens. Rev. Dr. TUTTLE and Rev. W. COFFIN officiated. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. LUNDY from Matthew, second chapter, sixth verse:

"And thou, Bethlehem, in the land of Judea, are not the least among the princes of Judea; for out of thee shall come a governor, that shall rule my people Israel."

The sermon comprised a review of the history of Bethlehem, ancient and modern, its many Biblical incidents, and a description of its beautiful scenery. It was, he said, the first name lisped in childhood, it first saw the great wonder of the incarnate Deity; it was the "house of bread," as its name indicates, and it has furnished an abundant supply for all mankind, not only in this life, but in the life to come. Bethlehem rose into notice in sacred history as the scene of Rachel's death and burial, whose tomb was now kept in order by the Moslems themselves. It was also interesting for the story of Ruth, and possessed historical interest as the birthplace of David. It was here that our Lord was born, which has made the place memorable. The Doctor gave his own impression of the place during a tour in the Holy Land in 1860. He alluded to the tyranny of the Turkish Government there, and said that the sooner it was overthrown the better. He described the church built by HELENA, the mother of CONSTANTINE, over the Grotto of our Lord, which was repaired by EDWARD IV., but which is now in a neglected state. After a description of the Grotto, he urged them not to deride the birth-place of Christ, but to follow the guiding star of Emanuel to his kingdom in Heaven.

After the conclusion of the sermon, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE made an appeal to the congregation for funds for the foreign mission, which was responded to by a collection.

In Zion P. E. Church, Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, a similar service was held, but with somewhat greater pomp and show, last evening. There was a full service of evening prayers, anthems, hymns and sermons. The music was very fine.

In the Catholic Church of Epiphany, on Second-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, solemn high mass was celebrated at 10½ A. M., with music composed for the occasion, by the organist, GIOVANNI ABERLE. The soloists were Mrs. TREADWAY, soprano; Miss SAYERS, contralto; Mr. ALVES, tenor; Mr. D'HAESLEIRE, basso. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Mr. LOUGHRAN, celebrant; Rev. Mr. BRENNAN, deacon, and Rev. Mr. BYRNE, sub-deacon. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. BURTSELL, delivered an admirable discourse on the "Doctrine of the Trinity," after which there was an exposition of the Forty Hours' Devotion.

POLITICAL.

The Grant Club of the Fourth Assembly District.

The Grant Campaign Club of the Fourth Assembly District met, last evening, at No. 103 East Broadway, Capt. CHARLES N. BRACKETT, President, in the chair. About 150 names of prominent Republicans in the district were added to the roll, and the Club was announced to be in a flourishing condition. A committee was appointed to take action regarding the furnishing of the room, and it was resolved to hold weekly instead of monthly meetings, commencing with next Monday. This Club and the Union Republican Association of the district are now acting harmoniously, and will continue to meet together.

New Grant Club in the Ninth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District, held at Bleecker Buildings, last evening, a Grant Campaign Club was formed, with the following gentlemen as officers: James Cummings, President; W. H. Corse and Geo. E. Kasmire, Vice-Presidents; Samuel B. Lake and Jno. Ross, Jr., Secretaries; John Campbell, Treasurer; Messrs. Eagleson, Thayer, Houseuer, Carpenter, and Campbell were appointed to draft resolutions and by-laws, and rules of order, and to select delegates to a central club. The meeting then adjourned to meet next Friday evening.

The German Lyceum.

The Fortbildungs Verein, a German literary association, whose head-quarters are located at No. 316 West Thirty-third-street, has issued an annual report of its operations, from which it appears that the organization is composed of 122 members and three honorary members. During the past year thirty-four lectures were delivered before the Society by prominent men. The library was increased by 212 volumes, and now numbers 1143 volumes. The lecture-room is also supplied with fifteen foreign journals and monthly publications, devoted to politics, mechanics, science, natural history and literature. A branch Society was formed to raise funds in aid of the wounded soldiers in Germany, which succeeded in obtaining $828. The receipts of the Society during the past year amounted to $2,289; the expenses were $2,085, leaving a surplus of $204. The Society has been in existence since 1863.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. LIMPERT; Vice-President, Dr. ED. HERTCHEL; Recording Secretary, ADOLPH PLATT; Corresponding Secretary, MAX EISIG; Treasurer, HERMANN RICHTBERG; Librarian, JUL. SMITH; Finance Committee, GUSTAVE REHRS, CHARLES KRAFFT and BERNHARD BEHRISCH.

Fire in the Bowery Last Night.

Last evening a fire occurred on the fifth floor of No. 356 Bowery, occupied by B. HOFFMAN, maker of dress trimmings. The loss on the stock by fire and water amounts to $800; insured for $1,200 by the Germania Company. The third and fourth floors are occupied by BONDY & ROCHASKAS, cigar makers; loss on stock by water, $2,500; insured for $15,000 by City companies. The stock and fixtures of Mrs. PEDDIE, corset-maker, on the first and second floors, were damaged $500; insured. The building, belonging to a Mrs. HIGGINS, was damaged $500; insured for $7,000.

The Burning of the Steam-Ship De Soto—Loss $125,000.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 3.

Since the last issue of the *Picayune*, the steam-ship *De Soto*, one of the finest vessels that sails out of this port, has been destroyed by fire. She had met with a serious accident on Saturday, 24th, (her regular day of departure,) when she collided with a tug that was coming up the river with a tow, losing her bowsprit and cutwater. On Saturday last she was again ready for sea, and cleared at her usual hour, 4 o'clock P. M., with a full cargo valued at $125,000, principally insured in New-York and Boston offices. About 5 o'clock, when the *De Soto* was about twenty miles below the City, a large volume of smoke was discovered issuing from her hold and ventilators, and a man was immediately sent down to investigate the cause, who reported that the ship was on fire aft and abreast her boilers, in the lower hold, on the port side. Steps were immediately taken to check the progress of the flames by battening the hatches, putting the pumps in play, and using other usual methods; but, unfortunately, the fire had gained too much headway, and the flames commenced issuing from both the port and starboard side. The vessel was immediately headed for the shore and run aground on McCall's Flat, twenty-five miles below the city, where she burnt to the water's edge, and is, together with her cargo, a complete loss. The *De Soto* was one of a line of New-York and New-Orleans steamers, established in 1857. She was built in 1860, and was owned by Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., of New-York, where she is insured for $150,000, though her probable cost is $250,000. We append her manifest: 707 bales cotton, 148 hogsheads sugar, 1,017 barrels molasses, 342 sacks cotton-seed, 104 bundles raw hides, 47 bales hides and skins, 707 dry hides, 32 bales and bags wool, 60 bales moss, 28 bundles cotton samples, 2 cases merchandise. There were also several passengers aboard, who have returned to the city.

THE RULLOFF TRIAL.

Opening Days' Proceedings at Binghamton.

Jury Obtained and the Case Opened by District-Attorney Hopkins—Startling Facts and Sad Episodes—The Sorrowful Story of an Innocent Boy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

The great sensation of the populous and prosperous region of which Binghamton is the centre has become intensified, but in no degree satisfied, by the events of the day. The prisoner, EDWARD H. RULLOFF, charged with the double crime of burglary and murder, has emerged from the obscurity of the jail, where he has hidden for the past four months, and hundreds have eagerly sought to catch even a passing glance of him as he walked over the few rods of ground between his prison and the Court-room, where he is on trial for his life. Even in that room he has been throughout the day the centre of hundreds of curious eyes, for the room has been densely crowded during every moment of the protracted proceedings. Those who achieved the felicity of an entrance into the room—to which many hundreds failed to obtain admission—saw a man far advanced in life, but one who, thanks to art and the remarkable kindness of Sheriff MARTIN, showed few outward signs of age. When dragged from that out-house in the suburbs of the city, in the gray dawn of an August morning, RULLOFF alias Lewis alias Howard was not of a pleasing aspect. He was, indeed, fully dressed, but his clothes bore marks of rough usage, and his demeanor was so disturbed that he looked fully sixty years of age. Now, however, he might be supposed a man of forty-five in excellent preservation. Then his beard was full, straggling, and mixed with gray; but now it is upon the cheeks only, is closely cut, and of a dull brown color. Then his hair was long and unkempt, but now it is of proper length and arranged with scrupulous care. Then his clothes were soiled with recent rough usage, and now the damages inflicted during that desperate epoch in his life have been repaired, and there is no man in all the audience whose garb more closely adheres to the established standard of respectability. But the man's face, his singular eye, his usual expression, no time or art have changed since the long years ago when he was tried for his life in 1845 in Tompkins County. He is yet the man of small stature, heavy frame, broad, short face, heavy chin, firm mouth, broad projecting brow, heavy eyebrows, hazel eyes, sallow complexion, and large head squarely and firmly set upon his shoulders by a short, thick neck. There is nothing diabolical in his expression, but a great deal that is furtive and suggestive. To the casual observer this man of an extraordinary career seems only a man of weak character but of proper motives. Keen scrutiny, however, discovers something painfully unpleasant in that massive face. There is not villainy in it, but the possibility of villainy is in the lines of the mouth and the secretive, inquiring eyes. Seen in the ordinary affairs of life EDWARD H. RULLOFF would be taken for a cunning lawyer in small practice, but seen as he is now there is nothing unnatural in his position.

His demeanor throughout the preliminary proceedings of his trial has justified the general opinion of his natural shrewdness, and unmistakably shown the strong interest he takes in his case. He was brought into Court at 9 o'clock, and took his seat with his back to the large audience, but without having been in the least cowed by the concentrated gaze of the multitude during his walk to it. When he had sat down he looked anxiously around. When Judge HOGEBOOM and associates entered a look of dismay overspread his features, which was a moment later intensified when District-Attorney HOPKINS and Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN came in and took their seats. But the next moment a sudden change swept over his face, which was at once illumined with hope and confidence, as his counsel, Mr. GEORGE BECKER, entered, accompanied by Hon. CHARLES F. BEALE, of Hudson, who had been secured to assist in his defense. With the appearance of these gentlemen, the wearisome duties of the day began. The first task was, of course, the selection of a jury, and owing to the great excitement the case has caused through all this region, it was one involving a great deal of time. Everybody had heard and read of the case, had formed and expressed an opinion, so the rigid rule was not adhered to. Judge HOGEBOOM sensibly remarked that in this age of the world it is impossible to find men of any intelligence who have not read the newspapers and learned something of any important case. Juries worth anything must be got from such classes or not at all, and the rule, therefore, must be that when any one summoned as a juror is found to have no settled opinion of the merits of the case, and believes himself to be without bias or prejudice, he is competent, notwithstanding any opinion he may have previously formed or expressed. Thanks to the adoption of this sensible rule, to which the defense took no exception, the jury was completed without the prisoner's exhausting his right of peremptory challenge by 5 o'clock, by the selection of the following gentlemen: Hiram A. Mosher, Emory Truesdale, John C. Bonk, William Ross, Leonard M. Decker, George Crouch, Ebon Hawkins, John Perry, Edgar O. Smith, Frank Plunkett, Isaac W. Heath, John W. Travis.

During the seven hours of monotonous labor consumed in this task, the audience, which was largely composed of ladies, waited with unwearied patience for the more interesting aspects of the case. But the proceedings were occasionally enlivened by naive replies of jurors and the strong wit of Judge HOGEBOOM, provoked by more than usually dense stupidity. For instance, a juror having answered the question, "Has what you have heard or read left any bias for or against the prisoner?" with "I don't know that it has," Judge HOGEBOOM instantly rattled out, "I don't know that it has, but has it?" and under terse putting of his indecision the juror became confused and was rejected. The panel was exhausted when eleven of the jury had been obtained, and the twelfth man was obtained with the summoning of three talesmen.

At precisely 5 o'clock, and after the Court had been in session seven hours, District-Attorney HOPKINS rose to open the case for the prosecution, and most thoroughly did he perform that duty. Beginning with a few general remarks usual on such occasions, regarding the sacredness of the duty resting upon the jury, he rapidly presented the facts of the murder, as they have been given to the readers of the TIMES, and passed to the circumstantial evidence against RULLOFF. First, he detailed the capture of the prisoner, under most suspicious circumstances, in the out-house, where he had crouched for two hours after he was seen walking, at the dead of night, on the railroad track, and covered by a passing freight train at the moment he was challenged by the guard, had mysteriously disappeared. Then he proceeded to tell how the bodies of the two men, cast up by the Chenango River—not Susquehanna, as I had it heretofore—had been identified, in various ways, as those of CHARLES N. JARVIS, alias Charles G. Curtis, and WM. I. DEXTER, alias Davenport. Then presenting the indubitable proofs that these men were two of the three burglars who entered the store of HALBERT BROTHERS, and killed the clerk, FREDERICK A. MERRICK, he passed to the connection, prior to the tragedy, of the prisoner with the dead men. In coming to this vital point in the case, Mr. HOPKINS said that, for the purpose of showing when and how the acquaintance between JARVIS and RULLOFF commenced, and not with the intent of reviving the memory of an old crime to the prejudice of the prisoner, he must go back to the year 1845. Instantly RULLOFF half rose from his chair, and, plucking his counsel, Mr. BECKER, by the sleeve with spasmodic energy, whispered rapidly in his ear, and before Mr. HOPKINS could begin another sentence, Mr. BECKER rose and objected to the prosecution going beyond the case on trial. Judge HOGEBOOM said it was impossible for him to prophesy what the District-Attorney was going to say, or to decide a question before it existed, but he presumed it was the intention to keep within the rule. Mr. HOPKINS having thus compelled the defense to show to all the world how little the prisoner can afford a scrutiny of the past, went on to narrate one of the saddest episodes of crime ever told in a Court-room. Having said that RULLOFF, in 1845, was confined in the jail of Tompkins County on a charge of abduction of his wife, he showed how the prisoner speedily so won the sympathy and confidence of the jailor, JARVIS, and his wife, that they trusted their son, then a prattling, innocent ruddy boy, in his company. The prisoner whiled away his time in teaching the son of his jailor in the language, and then and there began the companionship which ended with the horror in HALBERT'S store, when JARVIS flitted away a few rods to meet his death in the dark Chenango waters, and RULLOFF slinked through by-ways for a few hours on his road to his doom. The origin of the companionship with DEXTER was not so clearly alleged, but the fact was as distinctly stated, and the District-Attorney stated the various facts detailed in my last letter.

Two facts to prove the presence of the prisoner at the scene of the murder were brought into bold relief, but the most convincing was the shoe found in the store, which exactly fits the malformed foot of RULLOFF, and which Mr. HOPKINS claimed would fit no other foot in the State. But beyond this startling fact he said he would prove that the prisoner left the house No. 170 Third-avenue on the morning of the 18th of August wearing the identical pair of shoes found in the store. The second fact was equally conclusive, for it was claimed that in the cast-away carpet-bag, found in the remote field was a copy of the New-York TIMES, with an article a column long cut out of it, and that in the desk of the prisoner in Third-avenue a slip was found which exactly fitted the space, which, being an article on the Fenian policy, which, upon assuming an unmutilated copy of the issue of the paper, was found to belong in the space. The mention of this fact was evidently a revelation to the prisoner, for he started in his seat and a spasm of dread passed over his face. The shoe fact he had long known, and admitted its force against him, but this newspaper slip was a link in the chain of evidence against him which had been forged without his knowledge.

I have heard many addresses to juries on occasions similar to this, but none more effective, compact and powerful than that concluded by Mr. HOPKINS, after speaking fifty-four minutes, with another stab at the reputation of the prisoner, by a reference to his trial for the murder of his child in Cortland County, some years ago, when he was finally acquitted, after protracted litigation, upon a legal quibble—the body of the child had never been found, and conviction could not be had. "In this case," said Mr. HOPKINS, "there will be no reversal of your verdict because the body of the crime is wanting." With terrible force, and great effect upon the jury Mr. HOPKINS assumed as a fact that the prisoner had murdered his own child, and dwelt upon what might have been but for the rule of law requiring the production of a body before conviction for murder. The young, innocent boy JARVIS would not have been led into temptation, and to a felon's death at last. FREDERICK A. MERRICK would not have died as heroes die, defending his trust, and his widowed mother would not have been bowed with the weight of an untimely sorrow. But more than all, RULLOFF would not today be occupying the attention of his Honor Judge HOGEBOOM, of the jury, and of the vast audience, as he would long ago have begun to test the realities of the world beyond human life. Having thus adroitly informed the jury that RULLOFF would have been hanged long ago but for the interposition of a legal technicality, Mr. HOPKINS sat down.

Upon the conclusion of his speech the Court adjourned, after a session of eight hours, until to-morrow at 9 o'clock, when the testimony for the prosecution will be commenced. It is expected that it will all be in during the day. The District-Attorney has his case thoroughly prepared, and will be able to present it much more rapidly than he otherwise would, and it is expected that the case will be concluded by Saturday evening. It is of course continues to be the absorbing topic of the hour, and will until it is finally ended by the execution of the prisoner, which everybody believes to be its only possible or proper conclusion. Every one connected in any way with bringing the culprit to justice is just now a public favorite, and thus ranks Mr. JAS. FLYNN, the Chief of Police, next to Mr. HOPKINS. Chief FLYNN, from the hour the murder was perpetrated until now, has been active and intelligent in the performance of the duty falling to him, and it was chiefly by his promptitude in placing large guards of special policemen at every outlet from the city that RULLOFF did not escape from it. For this great service, without which the great criminal would not today be upon trial, Chief FLYNN has the public thanks.

E. C.

Scenes of a Startlingly Dramatic Character in Court—The Prisoner Conducts His Own Case—His Cross-Examination of the Prosecuting Witness—The Case Against Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The case has progressed with great rapidity during today, the prosecution having almost completed its evidence. The proceedings have been startlingly dramatic, as the prisoner, RULLOFF, has ignored his counsel and conducted his defense in person, and thus presented the curious situation of a man on trial for murder cross-examining the prosecuting witness. When District-Attorney HOPKINS first offered to put the articles found in the store in evidence, RULLOFF interposed the legal objection that he must be connected with the persons in the store before they were admissible against him, and argued the point until Judge HOGEBOOM decided the evidence admissible, and the prosecution entitled to afterward prove a conspiracy. When BURROUGHS, the surviving clerk, was under cross-examination, and having sworn to the best of his knowledge that the prisoner was the man he saw come upstairs, fire three shots at him, and then kill MERRICK, RULLOFF asked him how much light there was, with the view of showing that his opportunities for seeing were limited, to which the witness, having before said a gas light was burning, answered involuntarily, "Well I can't say exactly; you know how it was." The reply provoked an outburst of applause, which was with difficulty subdued. RULLOFF passed unmoved through the ordeal, and when the noise subsided returned to the point. The evidence thus far taken substantiates the statements in the TIMES. It shows the two drowned men to have been ALBERT M. JARVIS and WILLIAM T. DEXTER; that RULLOFF, under the names of LEWIS and HOWARD, had been an intimate associate of these men. Capt. HEDDEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, New-York, displayed a large number of burglars' tools he had found in the room of the prisoner at No. 170 Third-avenue, and thus showed his criminal proclivities. It is considered that the case of the prosecution has been made out.

Fire in Barclay-Street.

At 12½ o'clock this morning, a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 32 Barclay-street, and, running up the hatchway, spread rapidly through the sixth floor. By the exertions of the firemen, it was confined to that floor, there being but slight damage on any of the lower ones. The five upper floors are occupied by P. O'SHEA, Catholic book publisher. Loss on stock by fire and water, $6,000; insured. The first floor and basement are occupied by WEIL BROS. & Co., importers of French china. Loss on stock by water, $2,500; fully insured. The building is damaged $1,500; insured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUBURBAN SKETCHES. By W. D. HOWELLS. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1871.

These "sketches" have already been published in a popular magazine, but in their collected form they will be welcome to all who admire Mr. HOWELLS' writings—in other words, to all who have a liking for the truest and best literature of the country. The charm of Mr. HOWELLS' style is scarcely inferior to that of HAWTHORNE, and in these papers, slight as they are, he has once more given evidences of power equal to the production of some work which would take a foremost place in American literature. If Mr. HOWELLS would write that novel of New-England life which he has more than once seemed to hint at, the whole world would be his debtor. Talents like his ought to produce something of more permanent value than a few fragmentary magazine articles. His *Venetian Life* and *Italian Journeys* are popular books—but they only create an appetite for more from the same source. Let us hope that we may soon find Mr. HOWELLS in a more ambitious field than that which he fills in the present volume. He could evidently rival, if he did not excel, those exquisite sketches of New-England life contained in Mrs. STOWE's *Old Town Folks* and *Old Town Stories*.

VERSES. By H. H. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. 1870.

The poetry of "H. H." is well known to magazine readers, and most of the pieces in this neatly-got-up little volume have already seen the light in the pages of the *Atlantic*, and other periodicals. The "verses" are from first to last marked by that strongly subjective tendency which is the characteristic of most of the highest thought of our time. It may fairly be questioned whether its pervasive influence is a very healthy one, intellectually considered, and it hardly admits of question at all that its presence will materially diminish the permanence and future appreciation of much that this generation finds superlatively excellent. In yielding to the current which carries with it some of the highest intellect of our time, H. H. evidently yields also to a strong natural bent for the cultivation of that

"harvest of a quiet eye
That broods and sleeps on its own heart."

Hurried readers may pronounce many of these poems enigmatical, and others mystical. To the appreciative mind, they will be found full of that varied and suggestive charm which resides in delicate shades of meaning, ingenious turns of thought, and a subtle, delicate species of melody that, on a first reading, half eludes perception. H. H. has as yet no claim to a place in the foremost rank of our native poets, but, were her muse, instead of microscopically conning over the delicate tracery of the web of human destiny, to undertake to describe some of its broader outlines, we might hope for something more likely to secure enduring fame than the present verses.

REYNARD THE FOX. After the German version of GOETHE. By THOMAS JAMES ARNOLD. With illustrations by WILHELM VON KAULBACH. New-York: THEO. STROEFER. 1870.

This splendid paraphrase of GOETHE's wonderful poem appears in gorgeous binding and beautiful typography, accompanied by KAULBACH's magnificent illustrations to the German original. As an edition *de luxe* the volume before us will rank with the foremost of contemporary publications of a similar character. The poem is at once a vigorous satire and an entertaining history. Men and things are handled with a freedom which to some people may be objectionable, but of its justice and incisive aptness there can be no question. The illustrations are characterized by the same absence of fastidiousness as the text—a distinction which, in spite of the unquestionable genius that animates every line and contour, may render the book somewhat unsuitable for drawing-room tables. By the connoisseur in art, the bibliophile, and the public librarian, the book ought to be welcomed as a veritable gem.

THE DESTROYER OF THE SECOND REPUBLIC—Being NAPOLEON the Little. By VICTOR HUGO. Translated by a Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1870.

A very well-executed translation of a very remarkable book, many of whose utterances have almost the appearance of prophecy when read in the light of recent events. The frequent intemperance and injustice of M. HUGO's attacks are none the less to be noted now that their object is captive and dethroned, but the general strictures upon the Second Empire receive a justification from its ending which no amount of generosity can ignore.

THE TONE MASTERS—BACH AND BEETHOVEN. By CHARLES BARNARD. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1871.

This is the third volume of a "musical series for young people" issued by the New-England Conservatory of Music. The themes are still more difficult than those dealt with in the preceding volumes, to be made interesting and intelligible to juvenile readers, and it is no slight praise to say that the author has succeeded in fulfilling both these requisites in respect to that grand old musical mystic, SEBASTIAN BACH, and to the transcendental genius of LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN. A large portion of the paper on the former is occupied with a very instructive account of the various parts and musical capabilities of the organ. For fostering at once musical taste and knowledge in the minds of the rising generation, these volumes cannot be too highly commended.

The Publishing Season.

The publishers have begun the new year with golden promises, and if they fulfill the half of them we may confidently rely on a season of most excellent new books, the works of some of our most valued writers, in rapid succession. For early publication a new volume of essays by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is announced. It will have the attractive title of *My Study Windows*, and will include "My Garden Acquaintance," "A Good Word for Winter," "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," and several others, some of which have never before been printed, not even in the *Atlantic*. Then OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is to favor the reading public with something worthy of earnest perusal, if we may judge from the title, "Mechanism in Thought and Morals." And EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, the scholarly and refined Boston essayist, will bring out two new volumes of essays, one on widely differing topics, but all tending to one object—to illustrate the conditions of real success, and to emphasize the contrast between force and feebleness of character,—a book eminently practical, it is promised, and of the first interest and importance to young men;—and the other—on *Literature and Life*, comprising the contents of the volume previously published under the name of *Lectures on Literature and Life*, and new articles on the use and abuse of words, stupid conservatism and malignant reform; and critical papers on WORDSWORTH and BRYANT. Also, early in the coming months, WILSON FLAGG will bring out a series of essays on "The Woods and Waysides of New-England," treating them æsthetically and charmingly; DICKENS' remnant of the never-to-be-solved mystery of Edwin Drood, and a large collection of papers not before included in his published works, will be issued; JAMES PARTON's various *Atlantic Monthly* papers will be collected in book form, under the title of "Topics of the Time;" ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, the far-famed authoress of *Gates Ajar*, will produce a new story, turning on certain points of the "Labor Question," "The Silent Partner;" the second part of BAYARD TAYLOR's translation of *Faust* will be issued; and three new novels,—two anonymous, and likely to attract a great deal of notice,—KATE FIELD's *Pen Portraits of Dickens*, enlarged and improved, and several other good things are promised. These will all come from the press of the new house, or more correctly, the old house with the new name, of JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. Pleasant as is the announcement of books for immediate publication, that of some of the books to come from this truly "teeming press" during the year is quite as attractive. HAWTHORNE's *Italian Journals* are to be published; a new volume of essays by RALPH WALDO EMERSON; a collection of illustrated *Poems of Childhood*, edited by JOHN G. WHITTIER; a poetical hand-book for students and scholars, edited by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, entitled *Parnassus*; if possible the first part of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT's translation of the *Odyssey*, and several other books. Surely the mantle of TICKNOR & FIELDS has fallen in exactly the proper place.

From Boston other new books are announced from other houses. ROBERTS BROTHERS promise for this month Part IV. of MORRIS' *Earthly Paradise*, "The Winter Period," and completing the work; also, GEORGE SAND's *The Snow Man*, translated by VIRGINIA VAUGHAN; a volume of *Lectures and Essays*, by Prof. SEELEY, the author of that famous book, *Ecce Homo*; and a book from Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, the author of the follower of *Ecce Homo*,—*Ecce Deus*. This will be entitled *Ad Clerum; Advice to Young Preachers*.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Kentucky is talking about holding a convention to revise its Constitution.

Lieut.-Gov. HOTCHKISS, of Connecticut, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

The Maine State Prison's receipts were $6,000 in excess of the expenditures last year.

Meriden, Conn., has decided to build a soldiers' monument, and wishes to make it the finest in the State.

The steamer *R. E. Lee*, which was sunk in the Mississippi by a collision, has been raised and taken to New-Orleans for repairs.

A clergyman in Quincy, Ill., thinks more of his shot-gun than of any other Christmas present received by him.

The will of the late JAMES REED, bank President, of Boston, gives $10,000 to benevolent associations of that city.

A Chicago paper says that JOHN BOYLE's attempt to shoot his wife, in La Salle, Ill., on Wednesday, was a miserable failure.

HENRY V. HORTON, who died in Cincinnati on the 3d inst., was the founder of the order of the Sons of Temperance in the West.

A Pennsylvania Democratic paper urges Hon. MICHAEL C. KERR, of Indiana, for the nomination for the Presidency.

HALA DJIGANEAN, of San Francisco, has been fined $5 for assaulting a woman who called her hard names.

California's last achievement is a pear: weight, 4 pounds 6 ounces; circumference 1 foot 7 inches; longitudinal circumference, 1 foot 11 inches; height 8½ inches.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* is publishing a series of interesting articles setting forth the advantages of East Tennessee to the Northerner or immigrant seeking a new home.

Congressman O. H. DOCKERY, of North Carolina, was married in Wilmington on Tuesday night to Mrs. FANNIE SETTLE COVINGTON, of Rockingham County, North Carolina.

Miss LENA LELAND, a young lady residing in Panola, Miss., died very suddenly on Thursday, Dec. 29, just one hour before the time set for her wedding.

A Connecticut paper reports that GORDON W. BURNHAM has recalled the gift of the bust of the late Bishop BROWNELL, which he made to Christ Church, Hartford.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* appeals to the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky to give the State a registration act which shall be impartial and as strict as it can be made.

SURRATT was advertised to lecture in Richmond, Alexandria and Lynchburg, but failed to appear at the time announced, very little to the disappointment of the few persons assembled.

A Norwich man, who sometimes yields to the fascinations of the flowing bowl, has a faithful dog which follows him constantly, arouses him when he would fain fall asleep in the highway, and compels him to go home.

Hon. WILLIAM A. HARRISON, one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, died in Clarksburg, on the last day of the year, of apoplexy, aged seventy-five years.

Some of the Texas Democrats are making desperate efforts to heal the dissensions in their party, but apparently with little hope of success unless they can throw nearly all their old leaders overboard.

In a lecture in Boston on Monday evening, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE gave many pleasant personal reminiscences of the late Gov. ANDREW, who was a member of his congregation.

A Chicago paper estimates that 5,000 ladies received calls in that city on New-Year's Day, and that the average number of calls on each was seventy-five, making the whole number of calls 375,000. And Chicago estimates are always trustworthy.

Sacramento, Cal., papers mention, among the recent passengers from the East, on the way to San Francisco, a Japanese youth, said to be the son of a high dignitary of his native country, accompanied by an American lady, to whom he was recently married.

Canadian papers report that a sharp shock of earthquake, lasting about fifteen seconds, and passing from east to west, was felt on Tuesday night between 6:20 and 6½, in several villages along the Ottawa between Grenville and Montreal.

Two men were killed by the explosion of a boiler of the ice-boat *Chesapeake* at Baltimore on the 31st ult., and the Coroner's jury have decided that the explosion was "caused by the foaming of the water in the boilers, which deceived the engineer."

SAMUEL F. ANDRUS, the coachman, who was arrested in Hartford, Conn., last week, on complaint, as was reported, of the GRIDLEY family, and taken to Norwalk for trial, has again been discharged, his accusers failing to substantiate their charges.

Our American cities assert their relative superiority on various grounds. For example, the Boston *Transcript* boasts that not a Bostonian has died from small-pox for seven months, while the Philadelphia *Press* boasts that enough Philadelphians died last year to have peopled a good-sized city.

Secretary BOUTWELL says that he cannot redeem any United States securities prior to their maturity, and that he is not authorized to issue new bonds in lieu of those which may have been lost or destroyed by fire or otherwise. Such relief can only be afforded by special act of Congress.

The San Francisco milkmen have formed a union, and resolved, necessity compelling them, that each shall keep a blank-book in which to record the names and residences of delinquent customers, such record to be printed in a circular for their common information and protection every three months.

The ——, always a valuable newspaper, is printed from new type throughout, and is very much improved in appearance in consequence. [The Boston *Advertiser*, Utica *Observer*, Hartford *Times*, Baltimore *Gazette*, and thirty or forty others of our valued exchanges, are requested to fill the blank to suit.]

A man in Norwich, Conn., has taken two seats in a Methodist Church, agreeing to pay $10 to the fund for a new organ, on condition that if he occupies one seat during one service each Sunday for a year, he shall be repaid $10. If he violates the contract in any particular, he is to forfeit $50 to the church.

The Police of New-Haven have arrested a gang of six men who, for nearly a year past, have kept the people of Simsbury, Conn., in a state of terror by their crimes and acts of vandalism. Among their harmful diversions was burning several barns, blowing up a powder-magazine, stripping and robbing a belated traveler, &c., &c.

Hon. JAMES PIKE, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, is a Methodist preacher and presiding elder, a native of Massachusetts, fifty-two years old, and a graduate of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He was a member of Congress from 1855 to 1859, and Colonel of the Sixteenth New-Hampshire Regiment during its nine months' term of service.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR gave one of his pleasant lectures before the young ladies of the Whitestown Seminary, on Wednesday evening, telling them how to make knowledge conducive to happiness, and urging upon them that as it is better to live in a well-furnished world than a well-furnished house, they should thoroughly inform themselves in regard to the nature and history of the things around them.

What shall be done with ASA KITTLE, the blind boy who murdered his father and mother, is earnestly discussed in Troy and its neighborhood. It has been proposed to appoint a commission to settle the question of his sanity, and the Troy *Times* says the District-Attorney will not probably oppose this very strenuously, and many persons believe that to send the boy to an asylum would be the best disposition that could be made of him.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Yale—The Proposed New Dormitory—Some Suggestions from New-Haven.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We provincial Yalensians, denied the pleasure of reading this year the toothsome list of delicacies furnished heretofore at the annual supper of the New-York Alumni, are consoled by the report that the club-room talk there is upon the subject of putting young Yale into practical and beneficial relations with Alma Mater. The proposition to build a new dormitory, to be called, in honor of its founders, New-York Hall, evinces a disposition on the part of the Alumni of that City to show their faith by their works, and is a source of far more rational enjoyment to us outsiders than swell suppers or even spicy articles upon Dr. PICKERING.

This generous tendency, however, needs, beside encouragement, to be directed into proper channels. Another dormitory for under graduates would, no doubt, be useful and acceptable; but, in view of the near completion of Durfee Hall, it is a question worthy to be considered, whether the proposed edifice should not be devoted to graduates and, more especially, to "fellows." Such a plan would have the element of brick-and-mortar tangibility for the satisfaction of wealthy patrons, and would benefit those who stay more than four years to pursue special courses. The provision of quarters cheap, convenient and attractive would not fail of increasing the number of post-graduate students, and would give them a locality and an *esprit*, and would develop rapidly a higher life and tone in college. The revenue from the rent of a building with forty rooms might be made to furnish five fellowships of $300, as a nucleus for subsequent larger and better foundations.

To keep such a building under the authority of the Alumni, it could be built off of the *campus*, and be put under the charge of trustees appointed by the founders, in a way similar to that of the Peabody Museum. And in order that such an enterprise may not seem sectional in its endowment, and that all friends of the College may have an opportunity of contributing, the new building ought to be called Woolsey Hall, and the proposed fellowships, the Woolsey Fellowships. MAGOG.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

A Distressing Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a book which is being extensively read at the present moment—*Lay Sermons and Addresses*—Prof. HUXLEY has something to say on the woman question, and he quotes as telling points in the argument, the assertions of some who utterly deny the equality of women and men in those matters which most conduce to the worth and dignity of the human race—patience and submission being among them. He denies the generally received opinions that these are especially feminine attributes; says that it is only of late years that they have been thought to be so, and reminds us that Job was a man. Without entering upon any of the questions which might be raised by the facts, that this single instance of masculine submission which has come down to us was an Oriental, or that, which a more accurate knowledge of Hebrew has revealed, that the words of Job's wife to him were really "Bless God and die," while Job did curse the day of his birth, the writer would only inquire, whether the citation of Job's patience, it being an almost isolated fact, was worth anything as an argument. No one has proclaimed more fully than Prof. HUXLEY that, to the seeker for general truths, an isolated fact is of no value whatever, and that its quotation, as a proof upon any subject, must be occasioned by either inadvertence or ignorance. That Job has been for many centuries a monument of patience, and the object of popular veneration, would excite no reverence in Prof. HUXLEY's mind, any consistency with his own theories would require him to desire those, who brought Job's patience as the support of an assertion, to look around them in their every-day life, investigate fully the facts they found there, and let these be their bases of belief. The patient inquirer must look far below the surface to the traits which shun observation; and a short experience in this work will convince him that the idea of the patient and submissive nature of women rests on a very broad foundation.

The relation of one of these facts is an object of the present letter. Some time last April the writer became acquainted with a woman, who was—at least, to the non-medical eye—in the last stages of consumption. Her husband had been out of work for some months, and they were in an extreme of poverty. It was soon discovered that the cause of this poverty was frequent drunkenness on the part of the husband. They had been people of respectable station, but had gradually sunk; all their relatives had deserted them, after using many efforts to reclaim the man. The woman was thought to be so near her end, that a small sum of money was deemed sufficient for her support, when the writer left town in May, and when every one left town she was entirely abandoned. That woman lived until the middle of December. When the teacher of the Industrial School, to which her children belonged, went to see her in September, she found her in a condition which it is utterly impossible to describe. Her husband had drank all the time and neglected her. She was living in one of the worst localities of the City, where neighbors would do nothing. She was lying in a corner of a room which contained no article of furniture, and the foulness of which none of the words current among civilized people would suffice to describe. The teacher was so overcome that she could only shudder and turn away, but she spoke to one of the officers of the Children's Aid Society, and he, with the help of a lady who had been one of their visitors, placed the poor woman in comfort until she died. Now, what kept that woman alive through all the intense heat of last Summer, in such circumstances—she, who had been well brought up, and lived comfortably until the last few years? What sustained her under a scarcity of food, almost amounting to starvation, the ill-treatment of her husband, the want of a bed, the noisome atmosphere, the nervous depression, and the many other ills which she endured? What but her spirit of patience and submission? She did not want to die and leave her children—a girl of ten years, who is a cripple, and a boy of six—with no one to care for them, and so she bore on. She never lost her religious trust. She did not show bitterness toward her husband. She never sought to drown suffering in the potion which her husband used, but in her patience she possessed her soul. And when, at last, the lady who befriended her, promised to take care of her children, she gladly left this world in a spirit of peace and forgiveness—an instance among the thousands that could be used by any one disposed to take issue with Prof. HUXLEY.

One object in writing this letter has been to give those who might be so disposed an opportunity to help the children. The poor woman had all the desire of a respectable Scotch Presbyterian for a decent funeral; and the lady who took charge of her promised that she should have it, and be buried in a grave which her husband had purchased in better days. The funeral expenses are still to be paid, amounting to about fifty dollars. The little crippled girl is to be placed in a medical institution until it is seen whether her lameness can be cured. The boy cannot be sent West by the Children's Aid Society, as the father still makes claims upon him, notwithstanding his promise to the mother, and he must be supported here.

Those who feel disposed to help can send their gifts to Mr. J. W. SKINNER, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, and they will be properly applied. G. L.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Algeria*, which left Liverpool Dec. 24, and Queenstown on Dec. 25, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those previously at hand by the *City of Brussels*.

IMPERIAL GERMANY.

The Gift of the Crown to King William of Prussia—Scenes at Versailles.

German Head-quarters (Dec. 18) Correspondence of the London Times.

This 18th of December is a day ever to be remembered in the history of France, Germany and the world. The King went to attend Divine service, at 10 o'clock, in the Chapel of Louis XIV. in this palace. There was somewhat more state and much more interest shown in the event than usual. At best, in war time, much pomp and circumstance, except that of war itself, is not possible. The band of the Fifty-ninth presently marched into the chapel and took up its post in the organ gallery, over the high altar. Great personages began to arrive. The Grand Duke of COBURG, in cuirassier helmet and jack-boots, attended by his aid; Prince CHARLES of Prussia, Prince WALDEMAR of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke and Hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar, and others, the enumeration of whose names and titles is, I am told, very annoying to some bilious little critics at home. They are all real people, nevertheless, and are not invented by me. The greater Kings were not present, but some of the most ancient houses in Germany were represented. They had to pass between the two groups which guard the gate. That on the right represents "France triumphant over the German Empire." The other is "France triumphant over Spain." Please to put the ideas together, and consider what is passing now. On entering the chapel before the arrival of the King I found two or three ladies already seated on the crimson velvet seats, on which were pinned pieces of paper with the numbers of the Psalms for the day. The aisles and galleries were filled with private soldiers; in the centre passage, between the rows of seats, stood wrapped in a fur-lined coat, Dr. SIMSON, President of the Bund Parliament, speaking to another of the Delegation—a remarkable massive head, a face large and full, putting one in mind of the portraits of CHARLES JAMES FOX, but with more regular and handsome features, the type almost Oriental—thick, black eyebrows, in contrast to the white hair and a dark, bright eye. He it was who headed the deputation from the Frankfort Parliament in 1848 which offered the Imperial Crown to be hereditary in the House of HOHENZOLLERN to the brother of the King who is now about to accept it with undoubted title in the consent of the Sovereigns and people of Germany. There were a few officers in their seats, but the body of the chapel was almost empty; eight long tapers burnt on the altar—the *maître-autel* was a blaze of ornament. In front of it was a reading-desk covered with a crimson cloth with a white cross. At 10½ the doors of the chapel, which had been closed, were flung open and the King appeared. He was in his usual undress, and his commanding figure was draped in a long military cloak. His Majesty walked with quick, firm strides up the centre, and took his place in a high-backed chair on the right, facing the altar. He was alone, and for some seconds his staff remained behind, and then came and sat behind the King; the Prince CARL, Prince ADALBERT, the Duke of BADEN, and the young Prince of BAVARIA being near and on his right. The Crown Prince arrived two minutes later and took his chair on the left-hand side, facing the altar, and the Generals and staff, members of the delegation, and officers, soon filled the vacant places. Among them Count BISMARCK was conspicuous by his absence. Gen. von ROON, Gen. von MOLTKE, Gen. von Podbielski, Count Pepo[illegible], Gen. von Blumenthal, Col. von Gottberg, Count Eulenberg, Count Schleinitz, Prince Lynar, the Prussian General de Gueren, and many a stout captain and subtle councillor were there, as well as the rank and file officers who are the representatives of the nameless legions whose hands have helped to dig out the Crown of Barbarossa from its hiding-place, the muscles and nerves which do the bidding of the brain. The King-Emperor, who has not entered Paris yet, has twice visited it with conquering armies—in 1814 and 1815—when it was almost an open city, and when the French Army, defeated outside its walls, could find no rallying point; and it may well be imagined that the Imperial Crown seems to him not quite his own as yet. When all were assembled the doors were closed, and the band in the gallery played one of the noble hymns of the military service. The preacher entered—the brother-in-law of VON ROON—a man who bore some resemblance to MARTIN LUTHER's portraiture, dressed in a plain black cassock with bands; and turning toward the altar he prayed for a moment before he began the simple service, without any assistants or clerks, the congregation joining in the rare responses and in the hymns, in which the band assisted with voice and instrument. The sermon which followed was very appropriate and eloquent, but it is difficult to fill the chapel even with the best modulated tones, and the effect of the discourse was somewhat impaired. The preacher alluded to the season of the year in which the near approach of a sacred festival filled all German hearts with thoughts of home. But they had no need to go to Germany to seek Him whose hand had led them through so many perils. The Lord was there and His power dwelt among them. Here in the city where they were about to consummate the work which realized the aspirations of toiling millions, and in which the voice of the German people was raised to offer to the leader of their armies the Crown which was the emblem of their union, had been concocted those treaties which were meant to disintegrate and ruin the national life of Germany. They were assembled in the city in which were devised the Treaties of Utrecht, of Ryswick, and Nimeguen. Let them recognize in these things the workings of the Divine will, and let them bow the knee in gratitude and praise. The preacher concluded his fervid address by a homily on holy living and dying, and after a short prayer and hymn and a benediction the service was ended, and the King, followed by his heir and his Generals, went out and repaired to the Prefecture, from the flagstaff of which floated a flag of purple and gold, the standard of the royal house of HOHENZOLLERN. Before 2 o'clock the Princes began to arrive at the Prefecture in full uniform in carriages, shut and open, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Saxe-Weimar, Coburg-Gotha, Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, and members of the Second Staff, Count BISMARCK by himself in an open carriage, in his invariable cuirassier undress cap, frock and overalls. The sentries were in a perpetual state of "present arms;" aides-de-camp of the King and equerries in full uniform appeared at the windows of the Prefecture; Generals and staff officers with clanking swords and spurs made way through the crowd, and there was much of that heel-clashing and saluting which marks the outdoor greetings of officers who at table are exceedingly social and unaffected. Before 2 the Crown Prince, in his uniform as Field Marshal, attended by Gen. VON BLUMENTHAL, drove up in an open carriage, and, to judge from his looks, he was exceedingly happy. His royal Highness was followed by most of the members of his staff. At 2 o'clock the door closed on the last of the delegation. "And now it is done! Old BARBAROSSA may go to sleep now," exclaimed one officer. "Thank God!" "Amen" answered a grave bescarred old Colonel. "It is his work, and I can sing 'Nunc dimittis.'" Presently there appeared on the steps witnesses of what had happened within; they were deeply moved—some with tears not in their eyes alone but on their cheeks.—*Enfin! C'est une calamité. Voila Pierre, comme ils pleurent.* But they were tears of joy. The words of those favored ones were eagerly listened to by the officers outside. They spoke of the King's emotion—of the joy that could only find vent in sobs among the veteran Generals who stood around him as he strove to conquer his tongue and give his royal answer. The speech addressed to the King by Dr. SIMSON, the President of the Reichstag, is thus reported by the Cologne *Gazette*: "Your Majesty has graciously permitted the address adopted by the Reichstag of the North German Bund on the 10th inst., to be presented to you in your head-quarters at Versailles. After adopting the address, the treaties with the South German States and two alterations in the Constitution were agreed to, by means of which titles were secured to the future (German) State, and to its most exalted head, which were revered for long centuries, and on the restoration of which the yearning of the German people has never ceased to be directed. Your Majesty receives the deputies of the Reichstag in a city in which more than one destructive armed incursion against our country has been considered and put into execution. Near it, under the pressure of foreign force, were concluded the treaties in immediate consequence of which the German Empire collapsed. Today, however, the nation may from this very spot console itself with the assurance that Emperor and Empire are again erected in the spirit of a new and living present, and that, with the further assistance and the blessing of God, it will secure in both the certainty of unity and might, of right and law, of freedom and peace."

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

Prospects of the Fall of the Capital—Bismarck's Share of the Responsibility—A Protracted Investment Probable.

Writing from Versailles on Dec. 14, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "If the good people who are exercising themselves over the war were only to know how their 'resolutions in public meeting assembled' are viewed, they would, perhaps, think less of the beneficial influence they exercise over the belligerents. No one at all acquainted with the French people here imagines they are one whit more disposed to make peace and surrender Alsace and Lorraine than they were. On the other hand, the Germans call out the Landsturm and create two new army corps, adding 60,000 to the number of combatants in the field. All the States north and south are filling up their ranks. And Paris? Well, two months more at least. So that the 14th of February may witness the arrival of the ever-receding day. You must not be displeased at it or "sick" of it, for the war will go on until France can get more men to fight for her. The present position of the various armies is a proof that the plans of the greatest strategists are frustrated by the accidents of war and by circumstances which, if foreseen, were not duly appreciated. The Army of the Crown Prince and the Army of the Crown Prince of Saxony are encamped round a city which was not considered likely to make any defense at all. The first idea as to Paris was that it would surrender when it was surrounded; the second that it would yield after a short term of privation; the third, that it would succumb when a few shells had fallen into it. Then it was resolved to try starvation pure and simple, and various periods were arbitrarily selected—four, six, eight, or ten weeks—as the time during which the city might hold out. The counsels of the German chiefs seem to have been undecided as to the bombardment. At an early period of the investment I have no doubt the measure was in contemplation. Siege trains were formed, the heavy guns from Strasbourg hurried up and parks established, gabions and fascines stored, and magazines formed. Then two sorts of fire were opened against the project—one from the forts of Paris, developing immense artillery power and rendering the establishment of a superiority of fire at least questionable, the other from moral batteries, which caused various influential persons to view the proposed bombardment with disfavor. To the hearts of some the voice of humanity spoke; with others the good opinion of Europe had its weight. Others alleged philanthropic, social, moral and æsthetic reasons, while they really disliked not the bombardment, but its possible failure. Among those who were accused of prolonging the anxieties of Germany and the sufferings, or, at any rate, the endurance, of the army, was Count BISMARCK. It was said in Germany that he opposed the bombardment. The Imperial Chancellor denied the soft impeachment. His counsel is not sought in the Military Cabinet, and the military members of it alone are responsible for the attitude of the armies and the measures adopted by them. Count BISMARCK does not incur any censure which may be directed against their operations in the field or out of it. The phases of feeling which I have indicated have mostly been patent enough, and the last resolve of the leaders of the army seemed to be that Paris should be starved out without a gun being fired against it. I think there are evidences of a change in favor of a more actively aggressive policy. It may be the influence of popular feeling which is growing impatient. It may be the desire to show the members of the Reichstag that preparations are in hand to quicken the appreciation of hunger on the part of the city. The guns which have been parked will, I think, be put in position in a short time. They will, at all events, contribute greatly to strengthen the Prussian front, and bring a powerful fire on any outfall from Paris. As to the effects of a bombardment proper, I have already expressed an opinion *quantum valeat*—I mean, of course, physical effects, for the moral results on the population are beyond conjecture. The investing armies, then, will hold on round Paris to the end, and never depart until they are forced to raise the siege or see the city in their power. It is now evident that if BAZAINE had held Metz for a fortnight more those armies would have been placed in a most critical position, and that in all likelihood the investment of Paris would have been abandoned. If not, then the Crown Prince would have had to beat the Army of the Loire with corps detached from his force to the rear, and have had with the armies thus diminished to have checked the sorties, necessarily much more vigorous when encouraged by the guns of another French force beyond them. But Prince FREDERICK CHARLES having come up in time to meet and roll back the advancing columns of the Loire army, and having retaken Orleans, a new series of operations became necessary." Writing on Dec. 20, Dr. RUSSELL says: "Within five days of Christmas, and no sign of the surrender of Paris! No chance of the Germans seeing the inside of the Tuileries in 1870 at all events! There is an ignorant impatience on the subject. People ask, 'Why has not Paris been taken?' But why should Paris have been taken? The city has not been attacked. There were two great miscalculations somewhere. The first as to the moral and physical courage of the people; the second as to their means of subsistence. Long ago, in our morning marches after Sedan, I used to ask, 'What will you do if Paris resists?' and the only answer I got was that it would not resist. The news from the city is that there is not sensible want within, except on the part of those who do not contribute to the defense, and when the period of absolute starvation for the garrison may come is what no one from Paris seems able to indicate. The pressure of short commons and of no commons at all on the mass of men, women and children who are not actively engaged must cause more trouble to the Government; but that mischief has not yet come. Then why should Paris surrender? Not a shot has yet been fired against it; not one German shell has burst in its streets. Hunger, which has hitherto been relied upon, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, has not opened one parallel or effected a lodgment in the place. "Then, why do not the Germans bombard?" The answer to that I indicated long ago. The map and the compass will give it to any one. Paris is surrounded by forts which lie a considerable way from the city. Behind them is another line of continuous rampart, and the intervals between the forts may be described also as a continuous line, for earthworks have been established, covered by advance redoubts. Although these forts were constructed before the days of rifled artillery, they are placed so as to command, in most instances, the sites on which an enemy could plant his batteries against them, even with rifled guns. The Germans did not make preparations for a serious siege, to be opened by fire and carried on by sap, parallel, and battery. The guns parked were powerful of their kind, but were in no way superior to, if, indeed, they were equal to, those in the forts. They had to be collected from remote arsenals. The trains which sufficed for Strasbourg would make a sorry show against Paris. While the trees were in leaf and the woods concealed the front of the German lines great progress might have been made in erecting batteries had the *matériel* been ready, and had the Germans faced the certainty that Paris would not yield to moral demonstrations and mere inconveniences from suspended communications. Now that the front of the lines is exposed there is no work which the Germans can throw up which is not exposed to heavy fire, except a few batteries which will be made known by their opening rounds, and be felt before they are seen. The armament of the forts is very powerful, and the stores of ammunition are enormous. At least there is no stint. You can have a 180-pound shell all to yourself, if you like, any day. *Crede experto*, I know the places, and can show you where they are. What a vast arsenal Paris must have become! How prodigious its resources! While the Germans were content with investing the place, strengthening a few positions, throwing up batteries, which were to be armed if a bombardment were determined upon, and making themselves safe and snug within breastworks, barricades, and fortified posts, to prevent the garrison breaking out on them, not to enable them to break in on the garrison, the defense took courage, and covered by their guns, seized upon sites which the besiegers had neglected or abandoned."

ITALY AND ROME.

Disturbances in the Eternal City—Disorderly Deeds of Papal Partisans.

Writing from Rome on Dec. 10, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "The 8th of December has passed and no miracle has taken place. But the 8th of December has not passed quietly. Unless energetic measures be taken, it appears to me that we are at the eve of civil strife. The partisans of the Pontiff had been repeating, for several days, that on the 8th they intended to make a demonstration in honor of the Pope, and, consequently, against King VICTOR EMMANUEL and the new state of things. On the evening of the 7th several of the houses inhabited by well-known reactionaries were illuminated. This irritated the people, and it was resolved that on the following day they should meet in the square of St. Peter, and prevent the Pope's partisans from making any demonstration in an anti-liberal sense, if they really entertained so absurd an idea. Accordingly, from an early hour in the morning the square of St. Peter appeared much more crowded than usual; many Police officers and inspectors were seen strolling about, but nothing happened till rather late in the afternoon. A Papal demonstration had really been organized. A number of ex-gendarmes and ex-soldiers of the Papal Army had been shut up in the Vatican ever since an early hour in the morning, and had been armed with revolvers and daggers. Fifty others were to approach the Vatican and cry, "Long live the Pope King! Down with the Liberals!" Fearing an assault from the people, it had been agreed that if they were attacked in approaching, they would cry out "Giorgio." This *mot d'ordre* signified that the armed partisans who were shut up in the Vatican were to come out to their defense. The long column of reactionary partisans approached the Vatican. No sooner did the people recognize them than hisses and cries of "Down with the Pope!" resounded on every side. The Papal partisans lost no time in crying "Giorgio." But the Swiss Guards, who occupied the gates of the Vatican, knew nothing of the *mot d'ordre*, and at once shut the gates. Thus the Papal partisans were left at the mercy of the people. Fortunately for them, a battalion of Bersaglieri arrived in time to save them from certain death. The gates were reopened, and the armed partisans came out from the Vatican. A struggle ensued, which lasted a few minutes. Some shots from revolvers were fired, a Bersagliere was wounded, and several persons were conducted to the Hospital of Santo Spirito. Of course, this audacious attempt of the Papal partisans has greatly irritated the Roman people. They demand, and justly too, that the Vatican itself should be disarmed. When Gen. KANZLER signed the capitulation of Rome, it was agreed that the Pontiff might keep in his service the Swiss and Palatinal Guards for his own special use in the Vatican. Now, legally speaking, Gen. KANZLER does not in the least keep to the agreement signed by him in the presence of all the foreign ambassadors. The Vatican is actually converted into a fortress."

AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Military Status of the United States—Their Power for Self-Defense.

The London *Times*, of Dec. 23, refers, in a leader, to the report recently presented to the President by the American Secretary of War, and, also, to the recent report of Gen. SHERMAN. In the course of its remarks, the *Times* says: "Probably the reforming party have by this time attained their utmost point of vantage at Washington, for the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] armament. The theory of military organization in the United States rests upon the principle that a small regular army can readily be made the nucleus round which an armed nation may gather. Forty thousand men, well disciplined and admirably officered, may undoubtedly grow, in case of need, within a few weeks into a splendid army of half a million of men. Unless opposed by a nation *drilled from childhood to the business of fighting, such an army would be irresistible*. The Prussian Army, regulars, reserve and Landwehr, would doubtless make short work of the troops whom the United States could put into the field if there were a declaration of war at once, and if the United States were an European Power. But the Union is not, it cannot be, it will not be, an European Power. The 'Monroe Doctrine' *has been loyally sustained for a generation; it will not be lightly abandoned. The stories of American complicity in Russian intrigue are concocted by morbid imaginations.* The differences between England and the United States on the score of malfeasance during the civil war are not likely to lead to any military complications. Whoever may be in the wrong, we may feel assured that no quarrel is sought from us when our adversary proceeds so 'realistically,' as our alarmists here at home would say, to disarm. * * * Gen. SHERMAN's recent report corresponds in its leading particulars with the statement now presented by the Secretary for War. Although a great reduction has been effected in the number of men serving under the flag of the Union and in the annual expenditure upon the army, there does not appear to be the same economy in the administration of the Department. * * * With an army of 37,000 men, the President of the Republic may be reasonably secure that he has a *force sufficient to oppose any that can be brought against him*. Even though he were to engage wickedly and rashly in conflict with England for her Canadian Dominion, the force at present under arms in the United States is at least equal to any that this country could send across the Atlantic in time of need to defend Quebec. The Great Powers of the European Continent are powerless when they face America, and *no nation but England is feared, or—which is nearly the same thing—is thought of as the grandest colony of the Anglo-Saxon race.* For our part, we are willing and anxious to live at peace with all mankind, but especially with the United States. We accept the military policy of President GRANT's Government, as announced in Mr. Secretary BELKNAP's report, as a pledge that the United States desire peace and friendship with the mother country. In spite of bitter words and blatant harangues, *we believe in this desire*. The rational and pacific plans which the Union has adopted in its military administration are pledges of sincerity in a course which secures our friendship, and establishes the world's peace on a firm foundation."

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Herr Blind in Reply to Earl Russell's Letter—Comments on the Situation.

Herr KARL BLIND, in a letter he has addressed to the *Times*, gives his approval to Earl RUSSELL's demand that England should put herself in a position of defense, only (he says) it is not Germany we have to provide against, as the noble Earl seems to think. When Lord RUSSELL says that even if he were not an Englishman, he would think this free country worthy of being protected against the danger of an attack, he may be sure that these words of his find a responsive chord among those who have lived during long years of exile on English soil, who have begun to look upon it as almost their second home, and who entertain a warm feeling for a country which SCHILLER styled the Tyrannenwehr—the bulwark against tyrants." What Herr BLIND has to accuse Earl RUSSELL of is a disposition to commit against Germany the same fault which many even of his countrymen who formerly adhered to his policy in American affairs, now recognize as having then been committed by him. Is Earl RUSSELL (says the German *Republican*) now intent upon helping to weaken the bonds of amity which have hitherto connected the kindred nations of England and Germany, as he has done those which unite England and America? If he is not, then he strangely deceives himself as to the inevitable effect of his letter. "In the victories of Germany over an unprovoked aggression, he too, I suppose, recognizes a pledge of European security, and an advantage even to England; for the triumph of France, the aggressor, over England's natural ally on the Continent would have brought grave dangers to this country indeed. This being so, might it not be reasonably expected that a statesman desirous of preserving the blessings of peace for this country would make useful suggestions for strengthening the friendship between England and Germany—say, for instance, on the question of the export of arms—rather than employ language which offends the dignity of the 'natural ally' by the utterance of unfounded suspicions? Or does Earl RUSSELL really believe in a threatening invasion from Germany?—an idea which French agents would fain impose upon easy gullibility. There is no need for the writer of these lines to say that he is a stranger to Royal Prussian policy. If, therefore, I dissent from the comparison Earl RUSSELL has drawn between the Czar's unscrupulous act and the revival of the Luxembourg question, it is surely not from any wish to defend the practices of Hohenzollern policy or any other dynastic statecraft. All Europe has an interest not to allow a treaty to be set aside which has been prescribed to the overgrown Muscovite Empire as a merited, and, I should say, hardly even sufficient, punishment for its projected attack upon Constantinople. But who will maintain that it is the interest of Europe to prevent Germany from reuniting to her a province which was unduly severed from her by the arrogant war measures of that same NAPOLEON, who afterward endeavored to wrest from us all our Rhinelands?" The rest of the letter is taken up with an attempt to demonstrate that Luxembourg is German, and has never been anything else.

DISTURBED FRANCE.

Extraordinary Outrage on a French Official.

The trial is now taking place before the Court of Assizes of the Dordogne of the alleged murderers of M. DE MONEYS on the 16th of August. The indictment sets forth that the deceased, who was one of the adjoints to the Mayor of Beaussac, arrived at Hautefaye, a village in the Department of the Dordogne. It was fair day, and numbers of persons were assembled on the market-place. A great tumult arose. He approached the place and inquired the cause. The answer was that his cousin, M. DE MAILLARD, had cried, "Down with NAPOLEON! Vive la République!" "It is impossible," cried M. DE MONEYS, taking the part of his cousin, whom he had not seen for more than a month. "Come with me," said the man of whom he had made his inquiry, "and I will prove it to you." He jumped off the road into an adjoining field, followed by M. DE MONEYS, and addressed the crowd there collected. "Let those who heard M. DE MAILLARD cry 'Vive la République! Down with NAPOLEON!' raise their hands." More than twenty hands were held up, and, at the same moment, a crowd of persons rushed upon M. DE MONEYS and attacked him without cause or warning. He received atrocious treatment at the hands of the roughs of the neighborhood, all the while crying, "Vive l'Empereur," in the hope of disarming their malice. The Mayor shut his doors against him, or he could easily have been saved, and the priest, who had at first produced a revolver for the unfortunate man's protection, became so alarmed that he at length declared he had had no intention to use his weapon, distributed wine to some fifty fellows who had forced their way into his court, and drank with them himself to the health of the Emperor. At last came the dénouement: "They dragged him from place to place, varying his tortures with fiendish ingenuity, and all the while the wretched Mayor followed the murderers, girt with his tricolored scarf, but afraid efficaciously to interpose. Finally, they made a heap of firewood, branches, and straw, and laid him upon it. He was no longer able to speak or cry out, but he was sensible and breathed heavily. They piled wood upon him, brought matches, and made two little children light these and set fire to the pile. The Mayor was there looking on. Before the fagots were lighted, two of the torturers jumped upon those which had been laid upon the victim, and stamped and danced upon them. 'He must have seen himself burn for nearly a quarter of an hour,' said one of the witnesses. When all was over some of the murderers stirred the embers and ashes with their sticks, and drew out a charred object that looked like the burned trunk of a tree, with the remains of two branches reddened by the fire. It was the corpse of the unfortunate and innocent M. DE MONEYS. 'There are no more laws,' said one of the savages, as he stood watching the fire, to a bystander, who had expressed horror at the murder; 'one can kill a nobleman now like a fly or a fowl.'"

The Brinsmade False Pretense Case—The Accused Released on Bail.

THOMAS F. BRINSMADE, recently arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING, was arraigned before the Magistrate, yesterday, at the Tombs Court. CHARLES SEELEY, of No. 7 Poplar-street, Brooklyn, appeared as complainant, and stated that on the 14th of May last the accused called upon him and represented himself as the owner of [illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Chapin Knitting and Manufacturing Company, of New-Haven, Conn., valued at [illegible]. On these representations, the complainant sold BRINSMADE a lot of land in Flatbush, L. I., valued at $7,000, an interest in the schooner *C. P. Bushnell* valued at $5,000, besides certain shares of the capital stock of the Active Silver Mining and Tunnel Company of New-York, valued at $1,000, and [illegible] worth of other shares. The representations of BRINSMADE having been discovered to be false, Mr. SEELEY had made his complaint.

The Magistrate decided to hold the accused for trial, and accepted bail for his appearance in the sum of [illegible], which was furnished by GEORGE A. HOYT, of No. 111 Broadway, and JNO. H. CHEEVER, of No. 37 Park-row. BRINSMADE stated in his examination that he is a merchant and a resident of Washington, Conn.

Police Derelictions—No More Gratuities Allowed Without Permission of the Board.

Of the twenty-eight charges against policemen investigated yesterday by President BOSWORTH, the majority were, as usual, complaints against newly-appointed men. Patrolman JOHN LANTRY, of the Eleventh Precinct, was charged with being intoxicated on the evening of Jan. 2, clubbing an unoffending citizen, and bringing him to the Station-house and preferring a charge of intoxication against him. A number of witnesses were examined, from whose testimony it appeared that Mr. and Mrs. JAMES DROHAN, while on their way home through East Houston-street, were insulted and assaulted by a gang of young ruffians. The officer was appealed to, and he arrested one CHRISTOPHER WAGNER. On this his companions rallied and rescued him. The officer then seized one of the rescuers, named BENEDICT AULT, and other officers coming to his assistance, AULT was taken to the Station-house. In the mêlée the officers used their clubs freely. On Thursday, LANTRY was tried for assault, in the Court of Special Sessions, and was acquitted. His case was referred to the Board.

Capt. WARLOW, of the Seventh Precinct, charged Roundsman MICHAEL THOMPSON with arresting, without cause, LOUIS HARRIS and wife, keeping a lager-beer saloon at No. 115 East Broadway, and with clubbing them while on the way to the Station-house. Capt. WARLOW also accused the roundsman of being under the influence of liquor. The roundsman, in defense, said that hearing a noise in the saloon he went in and ordered the noise to be stopped. HARRIS and wife were impudent and abusive, and he arrested them. He denied the charge of intoxication, saying he did not use liquor. Referred to the Board.

MARY MYERS, keeper of a disreputable house in Cherry-street, accused Patrolman MICHAEL GANNON, of the Fourth Precinct, of having, on Dec. 22, obtained fifty cents from her. Two days afterward she said he demanded fifty cents more, and she refused to submit to the extortion. He then commenced to annoy her in a variety of ways, and when she attempted to leave her house to go to the Station-house and make complaint against him he pushed her inside, and against the jamb of the door, and severely hurt her. The officer denied that he had received money from the woman, and said that the charge was made because he had ordered her to remain in her house and not lounge around the entrance, endeavoring to allure men inside. Referred to the Board.

At a meeting of the Board, held later in the day, a resolution was passed directing the Superintendent to notify the officers and men of the force, that hereafter the law and police regulations prohibiting the receiving of presents or rewards without notice thereof to and permission of the Board, will be rigidly enforced, and neither officers nor men will be permitted to receive any present or reward for Police services unless such are meritorious and extraordinary.

A communication having been received from the Board of Health, announcing that the tenement No. 59 Baxter-street was in an unsafe condition, the Superintendent was directed to cause the same to be vacated.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, at 3½ P. M., NORMAN WHITE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Four new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of North Carolina, Alabama and Missouri, and one in the Territory of Utah.

Communications were received from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, Montevideo, showing the extension of the Bible work in his agency; from Rev. Dr. JACOBY, Germany, with interesting accounts of the work among the German soldiers; from Mr. W. P. HARVEY, Havana, as to the practicability of Bible operations in Cuba; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, with interesting facts as to Bible distribution in Turkey; from Rev. Dr. BERGNE, British and Foreign Bible Society, announcing the completion of the plates of the Arabic revised Old Testament at Beirut, and tendering a set to this Society, in return for a similar donation by this Society to that already made; from Rev. R. B. GIRDLESTONE, British and Foreign Bible Society, approving of the action of this Board in regard to the Arabo-Turkish version, and also from Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER, Constantinople, expressing his gratification on the same subject; and from M. DARDIER, Geneva, showing the work of the Evangelical Society of Geneva among the French soldiers and citizens, and asking aid in the distribution among them of the Holy Scriptures.

Grants of books were made to the United Brethren Board of Missions, to the Evangelical Association at Cleveland, Ohio; to the American Sunday-school Union, to the Friends' Freedmen's Association, to the Patriot's Orphans' Home, Flushing; books for Cuba, Panama and Central America; and with many others of smaller amount. The total number granted is 8,065 volumes, beside others to the value of [illegible]. Six volumes were granted in raised letters for the blind. The books were in various languages, as English, German, Portuguese, Spanish and Chinese. To the Evangelical Society at Geneva were appropriated $500.

This is an encouraging statement for the first meeting in the year. The grants made are larger than they have been for several months.

Sunday-School Teachers' Normal Classes.

The New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union has opened a teachers' reading-room and exchange at No. 15 Bible House, near Third-avenue, where they have a library of about 1,000 volumes, consisting of rare commentaries, teachers' helps, the leading Sunday-school periodicals of England and America, Catholic and Protestant maps, charts and colored diagrams, which are loaned to Sunday-schools connected with the Union. Strangers visiting the City are made welcome to the rooms. A committee representing different denominations, and consisting of Messrs. E. C. Wilder, Chairman, J. N. Stearns, J. Bennett, Tyler J. Hamilton, Jr., J. Finley Smith, T. A. Boonwer, Treasurer, and D. W. Diggs, Secretary, has recently been chosen to provide for the maintenance of the rooms, and for a series of teachers' class-meetings twice a month in the rooms of the Union. These classes will be led by Drs. VINCENT or OSTRANDER, authors of the Berean Series of Sunday-school lessons, or by Dr. EGGLESTON, author of the National Series. The first of the series of meetings was held on Thursday evening, and was led by Rev. Mr. OSTRANDER, who briefly, but clearly, illustrated the different methods of teaching by questioning, by illustration, and by question and answer, each being suitable for the different grades of scholars from the infant class to the Bible class pupils. The next meeting will be held in the same place two weeks hence, and meantime there will be a general meeting of the Union held in Dr. CROSBY's church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, a week from next Monday evening.

The Released Fenian Prisoners.

The following, as far as can be ascertained at present, are the names of the Fenian prisoners lately pardoned by the British Government, both in Great Britain and Australia. The arrival here of almost all the under-mentioned (excepting those now on their way from Australia) may be daily expected. The following list gives, also, the names of the prisons at which the Irish patriots have been confined:

At Portland.—John O'Leary, Thomas C. Luby, McCafferty, Condon, Mackey, Sheehy, Sheehan, Brown, Moriarty, Maughan.

At Woking.—T. F. Burke, D. D. Mulcahy, Brian Dillon, Pagan O'Leary, W. F. Rowantree, Power, Ryan, Rickard, Burke.

At Chatham.—O'Donovan Rossa, McClure, Devoy, U. O'Connell, Halpin.

At Millbank.—Lennon, Davitt, Wilson.

In Western Australia.—Flood, Con Keane, Connolly, Baines, and six others.

The Carman Divorce—Alimony Decreased.

In the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before First Judge CHAS. P. DALY and Judges ROBINSON and J. F. DALY, the case of REBECCA B. CARMAN vs. CHAS. B. CARMAN was argued on the question of alimony. It appears that in 1868, the plaintiff obtained a decree of divorce in this Court against her husband on the ground of adultery. Soon after, Judge BRADY, then of the Common Pleas, granted to the wife permanent alimony to the extent of $3,000 per annum. In 1869 a motion was made at Special Term in behalf of the wife, to have her allowance increased, for the reason that Mr. CARMAN had then recently fallen heir to an immense property. On this representation the Court then increased her yearly allowance to $10,000 and gave to the elder child $1,500, and to the younger child $1,000 per year. From this judgment of the Special Term the husband appealed to the General Term. His counsel insisted that $10,000 per annum was altogether out of proportion to his income.

The Court reversed the order of the Special Term as to the increase to Mrs. CARMAN, leaving the allowance to the children the same as it was. The order is to be settled in Court this morning.

WHAT IS THIS MYSTERY?

Three Months' Confinement in a Station-House—A Prisoner Whose Name the Authorities Conceal—Remarkable Reticence of the Police.

For the past three months a man has been confined in a cell at the Sixth Precinct Station-house under the most rigid surveillance, without being given any trial or examination. Two policemen have watched him night and day, under special orders not to divulge anything about the matter.

His name and offense have been kept a profound secret from every one, and so careful was Police Captain KENNEDY about him that he received the title among the officers at the Station-house of the "Mysterious Prisoner." The best of food was furnished him, and everything was done to make him comfortable. A representative of the TIMES heard about this strange incarceration a short time ago, but found it impossible to obtain the least satisfactory information concerning him. According to description he is a tall gentlemanly-looking man, with dark hair. The mysterious manner in which he has been guarded has given rise to a rumor that he was implicated in some way with the celebrated Nathan murder, but as yet the Police officials have not made public the nature of his crime. A score of young working girls are employed in an establishment near the Tombs. Young girls are romantic, and sadly given to fiction, but this time, at least, their romance is one of real life, with substantial characters in it. It is of the mystic character of the Man in the Iron Mask, and as detailed to a TIMES reporter by twenty-four young women, all speaking at once and in the shrillest key in their compass, runs as follows:

It was a bright sunshiny day, some three months ago, when a prisoner, a stout, dark-haired man was taken into the Sixth Precinct Station-house. All spectators were cleared out, every avenue whence a whisper might come to the public ear was closed, and the stranger was hurried off to a deep and gloomy cell in the lower regions, not exactly "beneath the castle moat," but quite on a level with the swampy bed of the old "Collect."

The next morning, when the twenty-four girls appeared at the factory and resumed their work of the day, they noticed a pair of white hands clasping the bars of a cell window looking on the yard of the building in which they were occupied. A pale face appeared occasionally at the narrow opening, as if to catch a few breaths of fresh air, but beyond this the prisoner made no demonstration. This state of affairs continued without change for three weeks. At the beginning of the fourth, the same hands were seen clasping the cold bars, the same pale face and glittering eyes appeared at the narrow opening of the cell. So long an imprisonment caused some astonishment among the observers, and a few of the bolder spirits determined to learn the particulars. One day, therefore, several of the girls climbed up on the dividing wall between the premises, and accosted the prisoner. He returned their salutations pleasantly, and manifested lively spirits under the influence of company and conversation. In answer to their inquiries he stated that his name was GEORGE. GEORGE what? He refused to tell. He had been imprisoned, he said, on a charge of forgery, but there had been no investigation, no trial, no legal proceedings, and it was extremely doubtful to him, under the circumstances, if he would ever be released. All other inquiries concerning himself he adroitly parried, and silenced inquiries with the answer that his life was a mystery, and, except in the most trivial details, must remain a secret. He encouraged the girls' visits, however, for company's sake, and for two months past they have held regular communication with him, from day to day.

Finally, however, the authorities having the prisoner in charge seem to have discovered this, for yesterday, on calling at his barred window as usual, the girls found that the cell was vacant. He had been spirited away during the night, but whether restored to liberty or consigned to some deeper dungeon, no one knew. A call at the Station-house developed no new facts concerning the prisoner. The sergeant in charge professed to know nothing of the case, and refused to be questioned. Capt. KENNEDY was not to be found yesterday afternoon, although repeated calls were made for the purpose of interviewing him concerning the mysterious stranger, his mysterious incarceration, and his mysterious disappearance. As for the rest of the force, they were shrewdly "mum," and answered the questions of our reporter with shrugs of their shoulders, and rolling of the tobacco quids in their cheeks. So the mystery remains as puzzling as ever, despite the most diligent and careful researches. Only the Police of the Sixth Precinct can explain why and by what authority a prisoner has been held in the cell in the Station-house for two or three months. That the mysterious stranger was so held, there are twenty intelligent working girls, employed in a building in Centre-street, ready to testify, and not a few others elsewhere. Here is a poser for the Police! Where do they get their law to warrant this procedure with any prisoner, whatever his quality, color, or crime?

Public Education in Brooklyn—Report of Superintendent Bulkley.

The following interesting statistics concerning the public schools of Brooklyn have been forwarded by Superintendent J. BULKLEY to Mr. WEAVER, State Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction:

Number of licensed teachers employed for twenty-eight weeks or more during school year commencing Sept. 30, 1870, was [illegible].

Number of children over five and under twenty-one years of age residing in the city, 130,[illegible].

Number of free schools, 44; departments, 96.

Number of private schools within the city, not including colleges, incorporated academies or seminaries, 120. (estimated.)

Number of pupils, over five and under twenty-one years of age, registered as having attended such private schools some portion of the school year closing Sept. 30, 1870, was 25,000. (estimated.)

The whole time the public schools were taught during the year closing Sept. 30, 1870, was forty-two weeks and three days.

The whole number of children of school age who attended the public schools some portion of the year, was 71,2[illegible]; average daily attendance, [illegible].

The number of volumes in the public school libraries is 27,000, and their present estimated value is $50,000.

The number of school-houses in the City is, six frame and thirty-five brick and stone.

The school-house sites are valued at $[illegible], and the school-houses at $2,[illegible].

The number of school-houses built during the year is four, including two opened in October, 1870.

FINANCES.

Mr. BULKLEY adds the following financial statement:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1869	$[illegible]
Amount of public moneys, both for teachers' wages and library, apportioned to the City by the State Superintendent	[illegible]
Amount raised by tax on property for all school purposes within the school year	707,726 69
From other sources	11,949 61
Total	$[illegible]

PAYMENTS.

For teachers' wages, except colored		$[illegible]
For school apparatus		[illegible]
For colored schools, all expenses		[illegible]
For [illegible]	$17,[illegible]	
For building school-houses	246,[illegible]	
For hiring school-houses	[illegible]	
For repairs and insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
For fuel	11,107 91	
For janitors	28,[illegible]	
For officers' salaries	11,[illegible]	
For printing	2,128 70	
For books delivered to pupils free	25,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		$947,[illegible]

COUNTY TOWNS—STATISTICS.

For the County towns the School Commissioner reports that the amount of school moneys received from all sources during school year ending Oct. 31, 1870, were:

Flatlands	$5,0[illegible] 72	New-Utrecht	$5,1[illegible] 70
Flatbush	[illegible]		
Gravesend	4,1[illegible]	Total	$2[illegible] 64
New-Lots	[illegible]		

STATE APPROPRIATION.

Flatlands	$1,[illegible]	New-Utrecht	$[illegible]
Flatbush	[illegible]		
Gravesend	[illegible]	Total	$7,721 94
New-Lots	[illegible]		

AMOUNT RAISED BY TAX.

Flatlands	$[illegible]	New-Lots	$[illegible]
Flatbush	1,[illegible]	New-Utrecht	[illegible]
Gravesend	nothing		
Total			$[illegible]

OTHER ITEMS.

The number of scholars attending school during the year in all the county towns, 3,101; number of teachers, 3[illegible]; number of private schools, 1[illegible]; number of volumes in libraries, 5,7[illegible]; value of books, $[illegible]; value of school-houses and sites, $45,150; Assessors' valuation of property in all the county towns, $11,[illegible].

Thrice Married, but Never Mated.

About four years ago MARY FARING was married to AUGUSTUS FARING, in this City, and for two years lived a tranquil, if not a happy, life with him. Gradually, however, the seeds of discord found way into their marital relations, and MARY sought and obtained a divorce, it is alleged, without the knowledge of her husband. She was not suffered to enjoy single blessedness for any considerable period, for a week subsequently she met FREDERICK HEIMER, a cigar-maker, doing business at No. 412 Canal-street, and the introduction was followed by a mutual feeling of regard between them. Marriage ensued, as a consequence, but scarcely had a month elapsed when MARY tired of her love and left his home for a more congenial residence in Hoboken. How many other spouses she wedded has not been made known, but three weeks ago her affection for her first love returned, and humble and penitent she sought comfort in his arms, consoling him for her absence by bringing a large quantity of furniture, estimated to be worth $[illegible]. With that strange desire for a change which seems to have been her guiding star, MARY, in the course of three days, again forsook her FARING and demanded that her property be returned to her. This the latter refused, and yesterday he was before Judge COX on a charge of grand larceny. During the investigation another person came forward claiming an equal share in MARY's affections, adding that he too had been lawfully married to her. Judge COX expressed himself unable to unravel the mystery surrounding MARY's actions, and dismissed the case.

A Thief Sent to State Prison for Five Years.

CHARLES WILSON, a professional rogue, was sent to State Prison, for five years, by Judge BEDFORD, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for stealing a piece of cloth, worth $[illegible], from THOMAS SIMMON, of No. [illegible] Bowery. MARY SMITH, wife of a salesman, was acquitted of a charge of stealing six pairs of shoes from Mr. PAISLEY's store, in Sixth-avenue. The indictment and the testimony were both defective in her case. Several cases were called, but could not be carried to trial on account of the absence of witnesses. Judge BEDFORD requested the prosecuting Attorney to write to the Superintendent of Police to know if the officers under his command were to be allowed to treat the Court with contempt by absenting themselves when subpoenaed as witnesses. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Saturday, Jan. 7, is as follows: Nos. 27, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 60. There will be no afternoon session.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

By Judge Sutherland.

Brown vs. The United States Submarine and Torpedo Boat Company; motion granted.

Bowie vs. Loveridge; order granted.

Miller vs. Halsey; an extra allowance of two and a half per cent. granted.

Waverley National Bank vs. Halsey; an extra allowance of two and a half per cent. granted.

In the matter of the application of Margaret E. Agnew; report of guardian confirmed, and order granted.

Watson vs. Babcock; see decision.

Simon Rutsky vs. The Chebra Bikur Cholem V. Kadisha in the City of New-York; motion denied, without costs.

Juhring vs. Larkin; re-sale ordered.

Waite vs. Klinker; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Muller vs. Schepler; judgment for defendant, Ponder.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

By Justice Barbour.

Davenport vs. Fullerton; Smith vs. Miller; Lathrop vs. Sherwin; Blum vs. Sherwin; orders granted.

Lyon vs. Isett; motion denied.

Duncan vs. The American Fertilizing Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Travis vs. Peck; order granted.

By Judge Jones.

Funke vs. Hawkes; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Monell.

Peckin vs. Colamt; motion denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—No. [illegible].—*Elizabeth W. Edmonson et al. vs. Adam Bloomshire et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Ohio.—William Rickman, of Virginia, served as Deputy Director-General, with the rank of Colonel, in the Virginia line, a Continental establishment in the Revolutionary War, and for such service he became entitled to bounty lands in the Virginia Military District of Ohio. In August, 1783, he devised all his property to his wife Elizabeth, and died in 1783, without issue. In the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the 29th of November, 1783, upon the petition of Mrs. Rickman, two resolutions were passed in respect of the claim, one authorizing the Auditor of Public Accounts to settle and allow the legal depreciation of the pay of Rickman, and issue certificates therefor and warrants for the interest thereon; and the other that Mrs. Rickman be allowed such a portion of land as the rank and service of her deceased husband merited. Settlement of the accounts under the first resolution was had on the 26th of February, 1784, and the balance due to him was found to be $1,122; and, under the second, certificate was issued that the widow was entitled to the proportion of land allowed a Colonel of the Continental line, who has served three years, by resolution of Assembly; but it does not appear to whom the certificate was issued. Subsequently a warrant was issued from the Land Office, authorizing the Surveyor to lay off 6,666 acres, as the amount required. Mrs. Rickman married Dr. John Edmonson in 1790, all property coming to her under her husband's will being settled upon her by post-nuptial agreement; and by her will, afterward made, she gave to her husband all the land she possessed during his life, and, by specific devise, directed that "certificates in the hands of her brother (those in question) be given to her husband, to dispose of as he may think proper." Mrs. Edmonson died in 1791, without issue, and in 1795 Edmonson married again. In 1802 he also died, leaving three children, and a will dividing his property equally among his children after the death of his wife. One of the children died before the father, under age, and the other two are the claimants, Elizabeth having inter-married with Littlejohn Waddell, whose heirs are also joined. Bloomshire *et al.* hold title and possession under the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Rickman-Edmonson as heirs, and the allegation is that the descent was not broken by her will; that the claim in the will referred to certain certificates for back pay due her deceased husband, and did not include the warrants, as to which she died intestate. The Court below so found, and the children of Edmonson bring the case here for review.

John B. Baldwin for appellants; W. W. Lawrence, J. W. Robinson and R. C. Anderson for appellees.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

PROMISSORY NOTES—AN UNUSUAL DEFENSE.

Spencer Kirby vs. Owen McFarland and Daniel McFarland.—This action was brought to recover $1,000 and interest on two promissory notes, made by Owen McFarland on the 18th of May, 1867, each for $500, each payable to Daniel McFarland, his brother, at the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J., four months after date. Before maturity Daniel McFarland indorsed the notes and transferred them to the plaintiff.

The defense was threefold. First, that they were accommodation notes, made for the benefit of Daniel McFarland; second, that they were discounted at a usurious rate—namely, for $40—and third, that Owen McFarland made them "without consideration, and at a time when he was incapable, from temporary disability of the full use of his faculties." Both the defendants were called as witnesses, and from the testimony of Owen it appeared that his disability at the time of making the note was caused by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks.

The Court evidently did not regard this as a valid defense, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,254 13, the full amount claimed, with interest.

For plaintiff, Messrs. G. R. & T. D. Pelton; for the defendants, Mr. A. P. Whitehead.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Sutherland.

ALLEGED IMPOSITION ON A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

Simon Rutsky vs. The Society Chebra Bikur Cholem V. Kadisha in the City of New-York.—This case came up on the application of the plaintiff for a mandamus to compel the Society to restore him to his rights and privileges as a member. It seems that he was expelled by the Society on the charge of having received weekly payments from it, on the pretext that he was ill and confined to his bed, when, as the Society claims, he was actually attending to his business, all of which was not in accordance with the Society's constitution and by-laws. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The relator declared the Committee to be a partial one, and hence a second one was appointed, and on their report he was dismissed from the Society. The relator, it seems, failed to appear before the second Committee, but sought his remedy in Court.

Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday rendered a decision denying the motion for a mandamus.

J. H. Whitlegge for relator; David Levy for the Society.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Larremore.

A CASE OF FALSE PRETENSES.

Charles Place vs. Frederick A. Seaver.—This action was brought to recover $1,200 from the defendant, which it was alleged was obtained from the plaintiff by the fraudulent misrepresentations of the defendant. It appeared on the trial that the defendant represented to the plaintiff that he had a quarter interest in a contract to construct a railroad from Fonda to Gloversville, in this State, which contract was held by the firm of Douglas & McLean. It also appeared that the defendant exhibited elaborate plans and specifications of the work to be done, and demonstrated therefrom that great profits were to be made. The plaintiff therefore advanced $1,200 to the defendant, but before advancing more, he ascertained that the firm of Douglas & McLean had no contract to build the road in question, and that they had never heard of the defendant, and the officers of the Railroad Company made the same statement. The jury at once perceived that the whole thing was a swindle, and gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed.

J. K. Hayward for plaintiff; Wm. F. Howe for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, JAN. 6—P. M.

The Money Market shows a fair measure of ease in the business on Stock collateral today, while Stocks themselves are rather lower than yesterday, although the bearish feeling is not so persistent. The Gold Room rules a fraction firmer, 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent., the market taking quite readily the Gold paid out for January Interest by the Treasury. The explanation of the demand is that the import trade are disposed to buy in place of borrowing for current Customs Duties, which average over half a million of dollars per day, and also to buy about 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent. to pay for Exchange, which, on the case in Money today, is quoted 109@109¼ on London. After the present week the Gold going daily into the Treasury for Customs will equal the Gold Interest daily coming out, so that the extent of the supply in the open market will then be more readily measured than at present. On the other hand, our 5-20 Bonds are appreciating in the London and Frankfort markets, and can now be transmitted to profit in place of Exchange.

At the Stock Exchange the changes in the Public Funds were not important in prices, from yesterday, but there was rather more done, and the market left off steady. The State Bonds of the Southern States were lower on Tennessees, partly on the announcement, at the Board of the Exchange, that the State reserves all legal rights to contest the validity of certain new Bonds, irregularly or fraudulently issued to, or obtained by, the Railways. The numbers of such bonds not being given, the taint of fraud is very unjustly left by the State authorities who serve this notice upon the Brokers, upon all the new Bonds dealt in at the Exchange. The South Carolina Bonds are a little steadier at yesterday's sudden decline. The Missouri 6 ₩ cents are 89¾ ex dividend. Virginias, Arkansas and Georgias are dull of sale. There are no new developments as to the New-Year defaults of the State of Alabama and the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. The Governor's telegram of Tuesday speaks well of what the Legislature may soon do, and makes a large draught upon the credulity of Northern Bondholders as to the good faith of his "Democratic" Party, recently installed in the Executive Government of Alabama. He will not, we hope, think it strange if, just now, this sort of boasting is taken with large allowance while the newly elected Legislatures (both Democratic) of North Carolina and Georgia threaten to follow the example of Tennessee, in covert if not open repudiation of most if not all the obligations incurred by their Republican predecessors.

There was a fresh decline in the Bonds of the Union Pacific Road. The First Mortgages sold down to 72 ₩ cent., the Incomes to 35 ₩ cent., and the Land Grants quoted 55@56 ₩ cent. The troubles in Boston, growing out of the embarrassments of Mr. OAKES AMES, and the involvement of Messrs. GARDNER, BACON & Co., of this City, partly, it is given out, on account of Mr. AMES, are having their serious effect upon the Union Pacific Bonds and Stock, of which Mr. AMES, as one of the builders of the Road, and a prominent Director, was so important a holder.

In the Afternoon, the Stock market was better by ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the New-York and Western Roads, and the temper of the market was not so bearish as last night and this morning. There is apparently a good deal of business doing in these Stocks and in Western Telegraph, but chiefly between the Brokers themselves, complaint being general of the absence of outside orders.

At the close of business in the Long Room the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	106⅝	106½
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅜	107⅜
American Gold	110⅛	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	62¼	61¾
New-York Central & Hudson	91⅛	91
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87½	87
Reading Railroad	98⅜	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	104⅛
North-west Common	70¼	70½
North-west Preferred	81⅜	81⅜
Pacific Mail Company	39⅜	39⅜
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72¼
St. Paul Common	50¼	49¼
Lake Shore	91⅛	91½
Ohio and Mississippi	27¼	28¼
Toledo and Wabash	48½	48⅝

Western Telegraph	44⅛	44⅜
Erie	22⅛	22⅜

The Treasury Office paid today $609,000 for Gold Interest, and received $602,000 for Gold Customs.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	110⅛	5-20 coup., '67	107⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	110⅝	5-20 coup., '68	107⅜
5-20 coup., '62	106⅜	10-40 registered	106⅜
5-20 coup., '64	106⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	107⅜	6s currency	110⅜
5-20 coup., '65	106⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	[illegible]	Ar. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bds	61⅜	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R.	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, old	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '81	100
Virginia 6s, reg., old	49	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	78	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, gold bds	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
North Carolina 6s, old	44⅜	Illinois War Loan	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '73	100
N. C. Funding Act, '68	24⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78	100
N. Car. new bds	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '83	101
N. Car. 6s, new bds	20⅛	Mich. 7 ₩ cent., '78	101⅜
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	50⅜	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	104⅜
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Loan	104⅜
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102⅜
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102⅜
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102⅜
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102⅜
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	102⅜
Arkansas 6s, funded	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	102⅜
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 6.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

[illegible]

We indulge the hope that in the next distribution of River and Harbor Appropriations, Congress will deal more liberally than heretofore with Long Island Sound for the improvement of its bays, inlets and harbors. They are certainly, so say the least, entitled to as much consideration as the numerous Lake harbors of the West, to which the most liberal donations are made every year, and are far more important to the inland and coastwise commerce of the country. On the Suffolk County Coast a few thousand dollars to each of the harbors of Cold Spring, Huntingdon Bay, Port Jefferson, &c., would be of timely importance, and accomplish a great good with small Government means; and a more liberal attention to the improvement of Hurl Gate is equally important, and really of a pressing nature. On the Westchester coast a petition is being prepared to Congress from the town of Port Chester, of which the following is a copy, and which will soon go on to the Representative of the District, Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioners, whose names are hereto subscribed, being residents of the Village of Port Chester, on Long Island Sound, and of the neighborhood thereof, respectfully represent that they are desirous of having an appropriation made by the Government of the United States for the improvement of the Harbor of Port Chester, by the construction of breakwaters, the removal of sunken rocks in the harbor and at the entrance thereto, or in such manner as may be deemed expedient by competent engineers. And they beg leave with this petition to submit the following statement of facts: The Village of Port Chester, situated twenty-eight miles from New-York, near the mouth of the Byram River, the inlet of the Sound separating the State of New-York and Connecticut, is an important business point, having, within a circuit of a few miles, a population of 15,000 inhabitants; sustaining, among its business enterprises a large screw and bolt manufactory, a large iron foundry, woolen and cloth mill, manufactory of tinsmith's tools, machine-shop, marble-yard, two lumber-yards, five coal-yards, one stone-yard, shirt manufactory, carriage manufactory, ship-yard, a national bank, savings bank, and forty or fifty stores. It is the terminus of the Ridgefield Railroad, now being constructed from Ridgefield and Danbury to Port Chester, and which will ultimately connect with a railroad to Boston, and will be the terminus at tide-water of the freight business of the road, at which freight will be delivered and received for a back country of forty or fifty miles in extent. Six or eight large sloops and schooners, besides many smaller vessels owned by residents of the town, are constantly plying to and from New-York, and there is a large trade with New-York and other places for transient vessels, the arrivals during the season of navigation averaging at least two per day, and the daily receipts of freight, 400 tons. The harbor is capacious, being capable of holding forty or fifty vessels at anchor with sufficient sea room, and is at a convenient distance from New-York for a shelter in stormy weather for vessels navigating the Sound, but by reason of sunken rocks at the entrance of the harbor off Byram Point, the coast is so dangerous in stormy weather that navigators are afraid to enter the bay. Many accidents have happened. Vessels have been driven on the rocks and foundered, and although occasionally a steamboat has run from Port Chester to New-York, the dangers of the harbor are too great to encourage the permanent establishment of a line of daily steamers. An improvement of the navigation can easily be effected by constructing a breakwater extending into the Sound over the sunken rocks off Byram Point, and another from Mameroneck Island, on the opposite shore; also by the removal of sunken rocks in the harbor. Your petitioners pray that for the reasons they have stated you will make such liberal appropriation as may be necessary to improve the harbor in the manner herein suggested.

A writer in the *Evening Post*, contrasting the credit and relative debt of the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, urges the Bondholders of North Carolina to patience, because nearer to their Money than if holders of Tennessee Bonds. Where both States are evincing so little inclination to readjust their indebtedness and to resume Interest payments, it is scarcely worth while to dispute between the chances of getting the cash from either, Interest or Principal. As to the advice to patience, under existing circumstances, the question turns upon the ability of the sellers of these Bonds, who have been "stuck" with them at higher prices, to use the Cash proceeds at lower figures in something more reliable for the next three or five years, assuming that within that period their Bonds would certainly be recognized at Raleigh or Nashville to their par value, with or without accumulated Coupons, as a valid claim upon the State of North Carolina or the State of Tennessee. In the case of North Carolina it is reasonably certain that the dominant party in the Legislature will treat the "Special Tax" Bonds as a fraud upon the State. If these Bonds are successfully repudiated, the Democratic (pro-rebel) majority may possibly hold out hopes of payment of the Ante-War debt, and the new Bonds created to fund its back interest. In the case of Tennessee, whose indebtedness is assumed by the *Evening Post* writer to be $38,000,000, (and he is within the mark, counting overdue coupons,) it may be remarked that the dominant party in the Legislature, who last year reduced, in place of raising, the direct tax upon the People even to defray the necessary and contingent expenses of the Legislature itself and of the State Government, are likely to do nothing for the State credit beyond suffering a few of their best Railroads to pay their Interest to the State—not to the creditors of the State—in Bonds and overdue Coupons, as Cash, and it may be to pay off the State lien in the same medium. This operation being completed to the extent altogether of less than one-fourth of the gross indebtedness of the State, there would remain nearly thirty millions of debt without any security worth speaking of, other than the faith of the Legislature to tax the people, and this, it is to be feared, will prove a broken reed.

Among the passengers arrived today by the Cunard steamer *Algeria*, is Sir JOHN ROSE, of the Banking firms of Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & Co., London, and Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., New-York. He will spend a short time in this City and in Canada before returning to London.

The old Equitable Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 9.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Relief Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Clinton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Coupons of the Iowa Central First Mortgage will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine-street.

The North American Fire Insurance Company's half-yearly dividend is five ₩ cent., declared today, and payable on demand.

The week's imports of foreign dry-goods have been to the specie value of $1,442,[illegible]; amount marketed, $[illegible].

The *American Railroad Journal* opens the new year, by presenting in the issue for the current week, in addition to the customary features, its usual full and comprehensive annual statistics of the entire railroad system of the country, illustrating the progress of railroad enterprise in all the States and Territories during the past year.

The New-York *Maritime Register* of Messrs. SMITH, YOUNG & Co., begins the third volume with the new year, and the semi-weekly issue for Jan. 4. The *Register* is now recognized by our merchants as the most thorough, comprehensive and trustworthy chronicle of shipping intelligence published in this country.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Central Railroad Company of Iowa have built and equipped 150 miles of new road, through the richest portion of Iowa, thus opening the first through line across the State from north to south. Parties desiring to invest in First Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, issued at the rate of only $16,000 to the mile, and now offered at [illegible] and accrued interest, in currency, are invited to call at this office and obtain a pamphlet, with full particulars.

Parties exchanging Governments for these Bonds will receive about one-third more interest upon the investment.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

After a careful examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE, INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 2[illegible] miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at [illegible] and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870.

☞ IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., No. 41 Lombard-st., London, we are prepared to purchase and sell STERLING EXCHANGE, To issue COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELERS, available in all parts of the world, TO EXECUTE ORDERS IN SECURITIES, To make CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY, and to transact any business pertaining to an AMERICAN BANKING-HOUSE IN LONDON.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ INVEST YOUR JANUARY INTEREST and Dividends in old reliable City, County or Railroad Bonds, yielding Nine and Ten per Cent., free of Government tax. Call on or address

G. COPELAND, No. 28 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	14	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	4,741	Lard, pkgs	1,570
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,0[illegible]
R. W. Flour, bags	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs	109
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	1,1[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,2[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Seed, bushels	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Meal, bbls	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	1,2[illegible]
Meal, bags	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	R. R. Peas, bags	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Tea, half chests	[illegible]
Spts. Turp'tine, bbls	[illegible]	Bees-wax, pkgs	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls	[illegible]	Ginseng, pkgs	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Parthia*, for Liverpool—2,254 bales Cotton, 15,297 bushels Wheat, 14,446 bushels Corn, 9 pkgs. Furs, 20 bales Hops, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 42,732 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco.

By the bark *Isabella Margaret*, for Queenstown and orders—34,345 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Sing*, for Catania—509 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,135 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in moderate request at [illegible]. Pearls have been very quiet at $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been slow in all lines, and prices have been quoted about steady.

BRICKS—Prices have been maintained, on a moderate movement, for the season.

COCOA—Has been without change of moment as to price; demand limited.

COFFEE—Rio has been very firm, and sellers have had any existing advantage as to price, on desirable samples, which have been in good request; since our last, 3,380 bags by the Danish brig *Mars* have been disposed of here on private terms; 2,600 bags by the brig *Redwing*, at Baltimore, at 12c., gold, in bond; 1,600 bags by the Danish schooner *Arvid*, at Baltimore, previous to arrival, on private terms, and 4,000 bags by the British bark *Kate Agnes*, at New-Orleans, at 11½c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at full rates. The bark *St. Dovenick* arrived today, with a fresh cargo of Rio Coffee. We quote Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; Ceara, [illegible]; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—For early and forward delivery the offerings have been more liberal, and prices have been reduced [illegible] ₩ lb. on a moderately active movement. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12⅞	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	15
Low Middling	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FISH—All kinds have been in light request at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of desirable lots of State and Western have been quite light, particularly of low and medium grades, which have attracted most attention at somewhat stronger prices. Family brands have been held with confidence, but have been sparingly dealt in. [illegible]

FRUIT—The demand has been fair for most kinds, and prices have been quoted steadier. [illegible]

GRAIN—An unusually light business has been reported in Wheat, since our last. [illegible]

Mr. E. H. WALKER, of the Produce Exchange, has compiled the following statement of the visible supply of Grain at the principal points of accumulation, Dec. 31, 1869-70.

[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—A slow sale is noted for most kinds at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Are attracting more attention at uniform figures.

HOPS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—A limited business has been reported in Ingot Copper on the basis of 22½c. ₩ lb., showing a steady market. [illegible]

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate call noted for New-Orleans, of which 625 bbls. have been reported sold, in lots, at from 45c.@78c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds have been dull and irregular. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—A little more call is noted for the leading articles, prices of which are stationary.

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—Carolina has been in rather more request at a shade stronger prices. [illegible]

SEEDS—Prices show no change of moment, but trade is dull in all kinds at present.

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TEAS—A livelier business has been reported [illegible].

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

The heavy weather of this forenoon was like an incubus on the Live Stock trade of this City and of its immediate neighborhood. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gausins.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Plessy and Miss Tracy.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mlle. Calling, Gassaniga, Messrs. Reyna, Lefranc and others.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
CONCERT OF THE ORPHEONIST SCHOOLS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition........$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum........2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum........3
Two copies, one year........5
Ten copies, one year........25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........2
Five copies, one year........9
Ten copies, one year........15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year........25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra........3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 80 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 20 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL gives a different version of the recent battle in the north of France, claimed by the French as a complete victory for them. He says the French were repulsed on Monday with heavy loss, including 250 prisoners; and again on Tuesday their attack was repulsed, when they began a retreat, which became disastrous in consequence of the close pursuit of the German cavalry. A London dispatch says the French returned to their encampment near Hoyelles after the fight of Tuesday. Gen. FAIDHERBE, in an order of the day, compliments the soldiers on their victory, which, he says, the enemy will not this time deny. On the 4th inst. the Prussians surprised a French detachment near Rouen, taking 250 prisoners. Belfort continues to hold out. The German commander in the valley of the Saône reports that he evacuated Dijon in obedience to orders, and reached Vesoul Dec. 29, still controlling the passage of the Saône, he claims. A Versailles dispatch of Jan. 5, says the bombardment of the southern forts of Paris began at 9 A. M. that day. The French Government will accept messages for Paris, to be forwarded by carrier pigeons, at the senders' risk, at ten cents a word.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Four sailors were suffocated by charcoal in the forecastle of an Italian brig anchored in Tyne. The vessel was afterward partly destroyed by fire. The ship *S. D. Thurston*, from New-York Dec. 11, was wrecked Jan. 4 on the Dusk Sands, Bristol Channel. The Captain and crew were saved.

MEXICO.

In consequence of dissensions in the Mexican Cabinet Señor IGLESIAS, Minister of Justice, has resigned. Congress closed on the 15th ult. The Speaker stated that both Congress and the President claimed the present the suitable time to resume the former relations with foreign Powers, or to form new relations, precedent to an interchange of representatives. He also denied that trouble was expected at the coming elections. The revolutions were waning and exiles were profiting by the amnesty.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House the session was consumed mainly in debating the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the dispute between Minister WASHBURN and the late Government of Paraguay. An additional resolution was offered censuring Fleet Capt. RAMSEY and Lieut.-Commander KIRTLAND for going to the camp of LOPEZ, and acting with inquisitors who extorted false confessions from BLISS and MASTERMAN; and another, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings, by Court of Inquiry or Court-martial, for the trial of Admirals GODON and DAVIS for the offenses set forth in the report. Mr. WILLARD, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the resolution of censure, and said that both the State and Navy Departments had complimented Admirals GODON and DAVIS for the manner in which they had performed their duties as Admirals of the South Atlantic Squadron. At the close of the debate Mr. WOOD moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but the House refused by 44 to 116. The resolution directing a Court of Inquiry was agreed to by 90 to 36, while that censuring Capt. RAMSEY, and Lieutenant-Commander KIRTLAND was rejected by 68 to 69. The resolution disapproving the conduct of Rear-Admiral DAVIS, in delaying to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, in accepting the release in the manner and under the circumstances detailed in the testimony; in receiving, holding and treating them as prisoners, was adopted by 100 to 62. The resolution declaring that Admiral GODON, in neglecting to aid Mr. WASHBURN in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, was adopted by 89 to 36. The other majority resolution was agreed to without division. Permission was asked to offer a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to publish in general orders the resolutions of censure just adopted, but objection was made. A bill was reported to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory, and was recommitted. A bill was introduced to create additional collection districts in Texas and to make the City of Sabine Pass a port of entry. After the introduction of other measures the House adjourned till to-day. The session will be devoted to general debate only.

GENERAL.

The steam-boat *H. S. Turner* sank on Wednesday, near Island No. 16, Mississippi River, having struck a sunken obstruction. No lives were lost.

A Philadelphia dispatch reports the revenue-cutter *Miami* capsized at Reedy Island.

An entire block of business and other houses, in Plattsburg, Mo., were burned on Wednesday. The amount of the losses is not reported.

The Roman Catholics of Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday met to protest against Italian occupation of Rome. A procession formed one feature of the ceremonies. The Germans held a separate meeting, but adopted resolutions similar to those of the other meeting.

The death of Dr. WESLEY SMEAD, at Poughkeepsie, last night, in the seventy-first year of his age, is announced.

The testimony for the prosecution in the smuggling case against D. T. MILLS and others, in Boston, has closed, and the defense is now being presented. The trial has now lasted nine days.

The Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to redeem an additional $1,020,000 of three per cent. certificates, the interest on which shall cease Feb. 28. This makes $6,650,000 in all, called in.

The coin in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday was $100,280,000, including $37,000,000 in coin certificates. The currency was $23,920,000.

An Albany telegram says Gen. SAMUEL T. RICHARDS died at Warrensburg, N. Y., yesterday morning.

A fire occurred in the Beckel House, Dayton, Ohio, yesterday morning, damaging it to the amount of $10,000. Many of the guests had a narrow escape.

In the Supreme Court of California, on Friday, the briefs of Attorney-General HAMILTON and J. W. SANDERSON, in certain railroad cases, were thrown out, on the ground that they were disrespectful.

The Legislature of Indiana met in joint convention yesterday and the Governor's message was read.

Col. C. P. STEARNS has been nominated to fill the short term in the United States Senate from Minnesota, left vacant by the death of Senator NORTON.

Advices from Caracas to Dec. 24 confirm the statement that Maracaibo and the surrounding forts have surrendered, and say the entire Republic of Venezuela is in the hands of GUZMAN BLANCO.

The bark *Centaur*, from Liverpool, for New-York, with a cargo of hardware, has arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., leaking, and is discharging. The steamers are preparing to lay the telegraph cable to connect Porto Rico and Jamaica with Havana.

Republican Reorganization.

There are several very satisfactory statements in Mr. GREELEY'S address on the occasion of his accepting the chairmanship of the Republican General Committee. He said, for instance: "I cannot afford to be identified with a faction; if I act at all it must be in the interest and with the approval of the entire party." This decision would lead us to suppose that Mr. GREELEY will not go on long without finding many things to object to in the course of men like MANIERRE, SMITH, and ANDREWS, who are receiving the devil's pay, and consequently, it is to be presumed, are doing the devil's work. That sort of hire is seldom given without due service for it being performed. Again, Mr. GREELEY gave the following pledge: "Let me here say frankly that I, for one, shall in no case dispute the authority, nor defy the mandates of the State Committee, even though it should direct that this Committee be disbanded or superseded." An assurance of this kind is only what we have a right to expect from one whose devotion to the Republican Party ought not to be questioned, although the wisdom of his judgment may be fairly open to suspicion, like that of every other public man.

The main point to be decided is whether, under present circumstances, men who are in the pay of Tammany are fit to take a leading and responsible part in directing the counsels of the Republican Party. There was a time, no doubt, when the question was of less importance than it is now. But Tammany, as we know it to-day, has forfeited all claim to be treated as a political organization, in the ordinary interpretation of those words. It is simply a vehicle for obliterating truly popular government, and enlarging the fortunes of half a dozen men. It is identified with fraudulent government, a corrupt judiciary, and a dishonest application of the public money. No one can doubt these facts. They have been admitted freely in Democratic journals, and time aggravates the evils rather than cures them. With Tammany, therefore, no true Republican can possibly have anything in common. If a Republican enters its service, it is because he has been unable to withstand the corrupt influences which an unlimited use of money has placed at the service of SWEENY and his friends. The harder a man works for Tammany, the further does he place himself outside his own party. No man can touch pitch and not be defiled. Now there are men on the Republican General Committee who have not scrupled to obey the orders of TWEED and SWEENY to the great detriment of their own party. During the recent elections SMITH and MANIERRE allowed the Police force to be used as an agent for suppressing the rights of Republican delegates to meet in the rooms where their conferences were to have been held. The room was, in more than one instance, taken possession of by SMITH and MANIERRE at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when the Republican delegates appeared on the scene, they were contemptuously ordered off. If officials who performed this work are to be ranked as honest Republicans, we may as well admit at once that party lines have been completely broken down, and that there is no difference between HORACE GREELEY and PETER B. SWEENY.

The Tweed faction boasts that it can control the Republican General Committee, and in too many instances its boast has been justified. With Mr. GREELEY at the head of the Committee we might perhaps hope for better things, but it passes the powers of Mr. GREELEY himself to turn HANK SMITH and RUFE ANDREWS into disinterested Republicans. The tiger cannot change its skin, nor the leopard its spots. With such material as this to work with, Mr. GREELEY cannot render the Committee what we would fain suppose he wishes it to be. But in his pledges quoted above, we have some sort of security for the future. The State Committee will be expected by the party to do its duty fearlessly, and to effect a reorganization on the only really sound basis—namely, the severance of all injurious connection with Tammany. The theory that there are friends of Mr. GREELEY who would form an alliance with anything and anybody in order to achieve their ultimate purpose of striking a blow at Gen. GRANT, we may for the present set aside. If the State Committee does its duty faithfully and wisely, it will reorganize the Republican General Committee, and Mr. GREELEY is pledged to submit to its decision. Under those circumstances, there ought not to be any fear of future troubles. The spirit of "concession" is not applicable to a crisis such as that in which we now find ourselves placed, and the State Committee will only have itself to thank if it allows the opportunity to escape of placing Republicans and Tammany Democrats in their natural positions—that, namely, of uncompromising foes.

Who Dare Attend a Meeting for Italian Liberty?

We printed a call, yesterday, for a public meeting to express sympathy with the freedom and unity of Italy, which should arouse every friend of free institutions throughout the land. We have already commented on the disgraceful fact that there have been many grand meetings, held in our large cities, to express sympathy for the Pope, but not one as yet to utter the voice of approval of the American people over one of the greatest events of the age in the history of liberty and progress. The causes of this hesitation and apparent coldness have been patent. They are of a like character with those which have obstructed this meeting. The truth is, there is an established Church and a ruling class in New-York and other large towns, but the Church is not Protestant, and the ruling class is not American.

We understand from good authority—and the fact is enough to make Americans blush for the manhood of their public men—that there has been the utmost difficulty in inducing any public man or statesman, from Mr. COLFAX, or even Mr. SUMNER, downward, to utter a word of sympathy for so stirring an event as the liberation of Rome and the unity of Italy, after more than a thousand years of separation and oppression, under one constitutional and free Government. Even our own eminent lawyers, whose tongues in more generous years thrilled our people's hearts with their eloquence over much less important events, turn the cold shoulder on this meeting; and have "engagements in the Supreme Court." Had a meeting been called by Mr. TWEED or Mayor HALL to express sympathy with some petty outbreak in Ireland, and the occupation of Dublin by an Irish Catholic force, if only for a few hours, no hall in the city could have been found large enough to contain the crowd, and every statesman and orator in the land would have been only too glad to lift up his voice for Irish liberty. No "engagements" in the Courts or the Senate would have prevented their prompt attendance. Or should Gov. HOFFMAN or Judge BARNARD call a French meeting, to celebrate the evacuation of France by the German forces, as related in some special dispatch of the *World's*, there would be no difficulty in securing the most eloquent speakers and the most distinguished men for the occasion.

The reasons of the difficulties which have prevented the influential Committee from obtaining more of our national orators for this occasion are sufficiently plain. They need no elaborate explanation. The established Church and the ruling class have no sympathy with a liberated Rome or a united Italy. They call the occupation of its capital by a nation "public robbery," and the overthrow of one of the most stupid, reactionary, and oppressive Governments of Europe an attack on public right and Christian morality. Unlike their liberal brethren in Italy and France, our religious rulers consider the temporal government of the Pope as indispensable to his priestly and spiritual influence. They long to see the ancient oppression of priests revived on the banks of the Tiber, and would be glad once more to have the necks of kings put beneath the feet of the haughty Pontiff. They know nothing of the long history of noble protests in the Catholic Church against the temporal power of the Popes. They are in no kind of sympathy with liberal Catholic Europe. A constitutional Italy is a terror to them, for their priests have instructed them that liberty means irreligion. A united Italian nation is a matter of indifference to their minds, unless the union be under priestcraft.

This great ruling class in the United States have, accordingly, let our politicians understand that a whisper of sympathy for Italian liberty will be the ruin of their Presidential aspirations, or their political ambition. Such a warning is enough. Not an American statesman, not one even possible candidate for the Presidency, will let a murmur be heard from his lips, breathing sympathy with a noble people regaining its rights, or a historic capital redeemed to liberty and progress. They all have "pressing engagements" in the Courts or the Senate. Now, we believe that this very fact, if it be well spread abroad, will so stir American manhood that the Academy of Music will be crowded from orchestra to dome with the very best of New-York on the evening of the meeting. The people can do without their politicians, and express the intense popular sympathy with Italy, without the so-called statesmen who have not pluck enough to lead them. Let New-York show that there is at least one assembly which neither the Established Church nor the Tammany Ring can control.

Social Life in California.

They seem to be reviving in California the bloody and lawless doings of twenty years ago. It has been the boast of the people of that beautiful State that such times could never be recalled. The turbulent and reckless society of '49-'56 was incidental, it was held, to novel and unparalleled circumstances. The absence of women, and so of the controlling influence of the home circle, the rough life of the mines, the absence of religious teaching, the fierce resolve to amass gold, were some of the many things that were thought, fairly enough, to palliate the excesses and brutalities of those early days. But now wives and mothers and school-houses and churches abound in the land. From Yerba Buena to Mount Shasta, from Marysville to Mariposa, may be found the homes and privileges of a long-settled community. Growth has been swift in California. Society has sprung from callow infancy to almost metropolitan maturity in a period wonderfully short. A genial climate, extraordinary mineral and agricultural products, a highly intelligent class of immigrants and the certainty of unique commercial importance, as possessing the great trading coast of the Pacific, the half-way station between New-York and Hong Kong, have given to California unequaled advantages.

The world has, therefore, looked to California for a moral and intellectual development corresponding with her material expansion. It is somewhat humiliating to find in recent events the evidence of retrogression rather than of progress. Crime, we regret to observe, is on the increase in the Golden State. The newspapers teem with reports of murders, robberies, and frauds. The old Vigilance Committee of San Francisco has been revived in various parts of the country. On the 17th of December a rising of this sort took place at Los Angeles. A citizen named JACOB BELL had been murdered by a man named LACHEMAIS. The homicide was taken from the jail by an armed organization and hanged. The Los Angeles *Star*, of the 18th ult., deliberately approves the action. It declares that for some time past the escape of criminals by legal process had become so common, and the perpetration of murders on the streets so frequent, that the people were driven to the conclusion that the great criminals could not be punished by law—were, in fact, above law. The Committee, on the 22d of December, issued a manifesto setting forth the purity of their motives, and alleging that the course pursued by them had become absolutely necessary for the protection of society. This is an exact copy of the course taken by the Old Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. The behavior of the accused, LACHEMAIS, also recalls the old scenes. He died affirming his innocence, and protesting that if he had not killed BELL he would himself have been killed.

Further North, a formidable gang of burglars and incendiaries is said to have just been broken up. The Sacramento *Union*, of Dec. 19, says that their operations have extended from the Spring of 1869 down to the present time. Twenty-eight cases of robbery and arson are charged against this party alone; and among the mountains and the fastnesses of the mining regions, several bands of brigands are reported to exist and to carry on their trade unmolested. It may be said that the formation of vigilance committees, and the breaking up of gangs of thieves, augur social improvement rather than the reverse. We must remember, however, that these proceedings have been brought about by long catalogues of crime, which may thus, in themselves, be brought to a tardy end, but which too plainly indicate similar rotten conditions in other localities.

Crimes against the person seem to be more numerous than ever all over California. The Sacramento *Union* of Dec. 15 contains an account of the death of CHARLES R. FISHER, business manager of the *Reporter*, another journal of the same city, at the hand of a man named DELL. DELL was in love with FISHER'S daughter, and his suit was distasteful to the father. The two came into collision, and FISHER was shot dead. But a few days ago we recorded the assassination in California of Mr. CRITTENDEN by Mrs. FAIR, in the presence of the victim's wife and children; the murder of a supposed rival by a husband in the open street, while the wretched occasion of the crime sat calmly by at a window and looked on; the assassination of a woman by her lover, because she refused to marry him; and other similar if less striking cases. All this, as we have previously felt called upon to say, argues the existence in California of an amount of corruption—not among the less fortunate classes alone, but among the rich and educated as well—which is mournful to see, and is ominous of fresh wickedness and misery to come. It is time that the moral and law-respecting population of California should awaken to a consciousness of the shocking discredit brought upon their State by the continual repetition of these atrocities. Vigilance committees, however they may be excused by exceptional circumstances, are but superficial remedies for the evils at which they strike; and, being as lawless as the misdeeds they aim to punish, are almost sure to be followed—as has been the case with the San Francisco Committee—by troublesome litigation and reprisals. The breaking up of a nest of thieves after a successful career of many months, and the perpetration of crimes by the score, offers but slender hope of protection to the majority of those whose property may be coveted by future robbers. The maladies of Californian society evidently require something better than skin-deep cures, and the intelligent people of that State cannot make too much haste to discover and apply them.

A Snake Story.

To the proprietors of the side-shows of traveling circuses, and to that intelligent rural population whose eyes distend and whose pockets open before their misshapen wonders, there has come of late abundance of good things. Whether it is that the almost-forgotten tidal wave, with its unwelcome train of floods, and earth-shakings, and tornadoes, has disordered the staid procession of things, or that Nature has had a violent reaction from the monotony of her usual routine, certain it is that the last few months have developed such a succession of choice monstrosities as would serve to stock a museum. Calves with too many legs, and dogs with not enough, have, indeed, grown so familiar as to be objects of contempt, while the most acephalous rooster, or the most attenuated living skeleton, has no longer any charm for the satiated sight-seer. A horse with two tails, even, has proved so ignominious a failure in San Francisco, that he has been degraded from the proud pre-eminence of a side-show to the infamy of a street-car. But California has better than this to offer in that remarkable transparent lizard, lately rescued alive and well from one of her petrified trees, after a confinement of several centuries. This, it will be seen, is quite superior to the familiar rock-imbedded toad, and, exhibited with a section of the tree, would undoubtedly prove a great attraction.

Then there is the child without any arms or legs, and the child with two heads, who have lately gladdened their appreciative parents and the newspapers in the West. If these should fail to draw, the Tennessee sleeping girl might doubtless be induced to sleep for the public amusement, and when even her charms lose their potency, Cape Cod will furnish the crowning, irresistible delight of a snake child. If we believe the enthusiastic physician who communicates this discovery to the Boston *Herald*, the classic fable of *Lamia*, and Dr. HOLMES' curious speculations in *Elsie Venner* are here fairly realized. This interesting infant is three months old, and "has more the general appearance of a human being in the outlines of the body than in the head and limbs, though the shoulder blade is wanting or very unlike the natural one." The eyes are particularly pleasing, being "large, snakish, elongated, protruding and much in motion." The tongue is slightly forked at the tip, very "thick and active," and the nose "looks snakish." There are two soft places on the head, which "resembles the back of a turtle," and two cavities over the eyes. "The face has a natural expression," but—and here we must confess to a slight feeling of disappointment—"rather snakish" only. As a partial compensation, however, we learn that the three middle toes of each foot "are inclosed in a kind of sheath, a thick skin and some flesh, all terminating," singularly enough, "at the ends in one broad and large nail, inclining downward like a half tube." "This nail," it is consoling to know, "and, indeed, those of both the hands and feet," and probably all the other nails of this pleasing child, "have a decidedly snakish look." A snake with nails is certainly a novelty. And we are quite reassured at finding not only that his "aspect is snakish," as well as "his appearance and movements," and that "the general appearance of the hand is wonderfully suggestive of the snake," but that "the little fellow," unlike other little fellows, "seemed unwilling to have his hands held long enough to have them examined, making one feel that he was handling a snake." There is a trifling uncertainty here as to whether it was the doctor or the little fellow who felt that he was handling a snake. That, however, is unimportant. The general balance of snakishness is evidently on the side of the little fellow, and we can quite understand the worthy physician's "kind of shuddering," and "wish to withdraw from" his snaky presence.

We have not told half the beauties of this delightful monstrosity, but we have doubtless said enough to make all our readers long for a sight of its unique excellence. The strict enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor law in Massachusetts forbids any possible suspicions of evil-minded scoffers with respect to the source of the snakiness observed by our informant, and we trust to see this charming child speedily brought into that commanding notice to which its merits clearly entitle it.

MINOR TOPICS.

A bewildering task awaits the historian of the Franco-German war. In spite of the late prevalence of diplomatic mendacity, "to lie like a bulletin" still bids fair to retain its proverbial significance. "This time the enemy will not deny your victory," says Gen. FAIDHERBE in a very confident manner. "Near Bapaume the enemy began a retreat which soon became disastrous to them," asserts, no less decidedly, Gen. MANTEUFFEL. Without attempting to decide between two eminently respectable authorities, it may be noted that the circumstantial details given from the French side, make the balance of probability incline that way.

The left wing of the French Army of the North has evidently suffered a defeat which may tend to counterbalance the victory gained by their right at Bapaume. The reverse is not, however, one of which the French need be ashamed. They defended their attacked position for an entire day, and even when compelled to retreat, left only three cannon and five hundred prisoners with the Prussians. Victories of this kind are what Germany cannot afford to go on obtaining for an indefinite time. And even could she do so, it is tolerably obvious that they would hardly be forthcoming, since the raw troops who can fight like this after a few weeks of service, may fairly be expected to turn out rather formidable opponents at the end of a few months.

Some of the English papers are getting prematurely jubilant over the progress of revenue reform in the United States. Coming wealth and prosperity for the manufacturing towns are predicted from the approaching discomfiture of protection. The British theorists seem disposed to ignore the fact, that a graduated and discriminating reduction of our tariff duties will unloose the bonds of industry here almost as quickly as it opens our markets to foreign producers. "Free traders" are hardly the power here which their English friends take them to be, and it is one of the first positions of revenue reformers that native industry needs to be as much delivered from its friends as protected from foreign competition. Manchester and Lowell may meet on fair terms in a different sense from that which English journalists appear to think possible.

The Woman Suffrage Society finds great difficulty in bringing together a quorum of members. Sundry influences, incidental to the season, may doubtless help to account for this, but there is also an element of unquestionable apathy in the repeated thinness of their meetings. Could the ladies not be induced to try the experiment of taking up some more practical and attainable reform of the condition of the sex? We are quite willing to concede to them that enfranchisement must be kept in view as the fundamental principle of woman's rights; but, failing the possibility of maintaining a lively interest in it, even among themselves, something rather less fundamental might be attempted. For example, the education of women, using that word in its widest sense, is in a fearfully crude condition. Female tuition as at present administered, is taken in—not assimilated; and girls no sooner enter on the responsible duties of life, than they disembarrass their minds of most of their previous cramming, and find exceedingly little left of any practical utility to them. This ought to be a vital enough subject for the lady reformers.

Lectures, it appears, are decreasing in popularity, and are, consequently, becoming unremunerative. We cannot find in this circumstance much reason for regret. Even under their most favorable aspect of diversifying the dreary tedium of Winter life in country towns, they must stand responsible for being one of the main agencies in ministering to the intellectual shallowness of the age. For one man who is driven to the full investigation of a subject by hearing a lecture upon it, there are at least twenty who depart with the complacent consciousness of having mastered it, and are, in virtue of this conviction, more intensely ignorant than before. A certain class of lecturers always will be successful, and they include those whom people go to hear because of the reputation they have earned in other fields of effort, and those in whom the mimetic power is so highly developed as to make the entertainment a compromise between a lecture and a play.

When the great romancist of the future turns up he will have no reason to complain of the penuity of materials. The unknown prisoner of the Sixth Precinct Station-house forms the latest addition to our increasing store of local mysteries. One of the condemned in the pre-revolutionary Bastille could not have been more rigorously secluded or mysteriously screened from public inquiry than the poor man who has been kept incarcerated for some three months without accusation or trial. Being interrogated through the bars of his cell, this mysterious culprit appears to be in possession of all his senses, but declines to tell his name, or to reveal any details of his life, which is as much a mystery as his confinement. Have we no *Dumas* to immortalize this unfortunate?

The Hulloff trial, which opened yesterday, promises to be remarkable as a revelation of a veritable criminal romance, and as affording striking evidences of detective ingenuity. At its outset it has proved notable for a very sensible ruling made by the Presiding Judge (HOGEBOOM) with reference to the selection of jurymen. The Court of Binghamton has learned a fact of which the New-York Bench has for the most part ignored the existence, and that is that to find an intelligent jury who had not read about and discussed the merits of a case of great public interest, is a simple impossibility. The rule that "when a juror is found to have no settled opinion of the merits of the case, and believes himself to be without bias or prejudice, he is competent, notwithstanding any opinion he may have previously formed or expressed," is one that the City would do well to learn from the State.

The London representatives of English working men, in mass-meeting assembled, send an address to the artisans of the United States. The document is somewhat incoherent, and shows an amount of confidence in the generous impulses of British statesmanship which does more credit to the hearts than to the heads of the signers. The possibility of England going to war for "the maintenance of freedom and justice" in Europe is calmly discussed, and American citizens are entreated not to hamper this divine mission by an inopportune urging of the *Alabama* claims. The lately enfranchised artisans of London have used their political observation to very little purpose if they imagine it likely that any conceivable Government in England will go to war for anything short of the defense of assailed national honor, or territorial interests. Whether or not it can fairly be expected to do so, is an open question; that it will not, does not admit of doubt. France, even at her lowest ebb of freedom, could go to war for an "idea;" but the championship of oppressed nationalities has brought her so little profit that no other people is likely to attempt it.

The Greatly Afflicted City—How Richmond Has Suffered.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 2.

At the opening of this new year it is not without mournful interest to look back at the great disasters that have befallen Richmond since it became a city. In 1811 the theatre on Broad-street, where the Monumental Church now stands, was destroyed by fire, and seventy-two persons, including the Governor of Virginia, were burned to death. During the war, besides the sufferings usual in a besieged city, the ammunition factory on Brown's Island exploded in 1863, killing thirty-three young girls and six males, including Rev. J. H. WOODCOCK, engaged there. In 1865, at the evacuation, nearly the entire business portion of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1868, at a political celebration on Mayo's Island, the bridge broke down, killing Col. JAMES R. BRANCH, one of our first citizens, and four other persons. The year 1870 was thick with disasters. In April, the flooring of the Court-room at the Capitol gave way, killing fifty-seven, and wounding over 100 persons. A few months afterward, a large portion of the city was submerged by flood, causing great destruction of property; and on Christmas morning, the Spotswood Hotel, with the valuable block of buildings adjoining, were destroyed by fire, and eight human beings burned to death, besides four never heard from, and supposed to have shared the same fate.

But it is a comfort to us all to know that these disasters have never cast down our people, and that they still look hopefully for prosperity to Him of whom the Psalmist has said: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

WEST POINT.

The Case of the Colored Cadet—Another Postponement—Nature of the Charges Against Smith and His Defense—Some Ludicrous Charges—The Members of the Court.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

The second day's session of the Court-martial opened this morning at 11 o'clock. After the reading of the minutes of the previous session the room was again closed to enable the Court to deliberate in secret upon points of law. At its reopening, Judge-Advocate GARDNER announced that Lieut. WM. S. STARRING, one of the most important witnesses in the case of Cadet SMITH, had been suddenly called away, and would not return until to-night. He requested that an adjournment might be made until to-morrow noon, and this was agreed to. A rumor is prevalent that Lieut. STARRING'S sudden departure is for the purpose of securing the return of the three cadets who ran away on Wednesday night. It is said that if they submit to a trial their offense may not be held as unpardonable, and an opportunity may be given them for the restoration of their lost Academy prestige. Various circumstances go to prove that the members of the present Court-martial are resolved to give Cadet SMITH a fair trial. In fact, so many rumors have been hinted to the contrary, that it is probable the accused will probably be allowed more than the usual degree of latitude.

SMITH'S MISDEMEANOR.

The facts of the case, as will appear in evidence, are quite curious and amusing. It seems that when a guard was forming on the barrack porch the order was given: "dress to the right; eyes to the right." The reporting officer complained that SMITH did not "dress his eyes" to the right but to the opposite direction. In his written explanation SMITH declares that Cadet HENDERSON at his left, stepped upon his toe, which caused him to turn quickly toward that side. HENDERSON strenuously denies such proximity to SMITH'S toe, and proposes to show the impossibility of such an occurrence happening under the watchful eyes of the officers in front and rear of the line, without instant detection. An examination of the "book of delinquencies," kept in the commandant's office, reveals the fact that SMITH was only one of nearly fifty others reported on the same date, Dec. 12. This book contains the entire list of names of delinquents, nature of their offenses and the name of the officer reporting them.

QUEER COMPLAINTS.

It is no more than just to say that there seems to be "no respecter of person" among these reporting officers. For instance the name of Cadet GRANT, (son of the President,) frequently appears. One entry against him is, "persistent disobedience of orders." Another is, "laughing in the ranks." Military discipline requires particularity in the smallest of things. The following are specimens of some of the causes of complaints: "Scratching nose in ranks," (caused by a provoking mosquito); "sneezing and coughing unnecessarily," "coat skirt tucked in trowsers," "pants on top of boots;" "raising both hands in ranks;" (caused, as explanation says, by "bug in ear;") "stamping in ranks." Although these little points may look as nothing to outsiders, military disciplinarians understand their value. As a whole, they present a comic picture of the littleness of regular military life.

THE COURT.

The *personnel* of the Court indicates an extraordinary degree of experience, candor and equity. The President, Capt. ALEXANDER PIPER, of the Third Artillery, is assistant instructor of artillery tactics at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and is one of the most accomplished officers in the army, without exception. He entered the Third Artillery as Brevet Second Lieutenant, in July, 1851, at the West Point Military Academy, was Colonel of volunteers during the late war, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army. Although a despotic martinet in drill or on duty, he is a most genial companion and a most excellent gentleman. Capt. HENRY M. LAZELLE, of the Eighth Artillery, entered as Brevet Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, in July, 1855. During the war he was brevetted Major in the regular army. He has been on service in North Carolina and Georgia since 1866. Capt. HERBERT A. HASCALL, of the Fifth Artillery, graduated as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery in July, 1856; was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army. For five years past he has been Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. Capt. HENRY DU PONT, of the Fifth Artillery, graduated as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers on the 6th of May, 1861. He was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, and now commands the light battery at Fort Adams, Newport. Capt. FREDERICK D. OGILBY (son of Rev. Dr. OGILBY, of Trinity Church, New-York,) entered the army from civil life as First Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Infantry, on the 14th of May, 1861; has been brevetted twice, is Major, and has long been on duty in North and South Carolina and Georgia, where he did excellent service in suppressing guerrilla and other rebellious affairs. First Lieut. E. H. TOTTEN, a handsome and gallant officer of the Thirteenth Infantry, graduated as Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry June 23, 1865, and is now on duty as Assistant Professor of Drawing at West Point. First Lieut. EDWARD K. RUSSELL entered the army from the Second Lieutenant of Volunteers, on the 11th of May, 1866. During the war he was made Major of Volunteers, and served on the staffs of Gens. SEDGWICK and WRIGHT. First Lieut. ASA B. GARDNER, Judge-Advocate of the Court, is now of the First Artillery. He entered from the volunteer corps as Second Lieutenant of Infantry in July, 1866. He was formerly a counselor of law in New-York. His record is brilliant, and his character most excellent. All these gentlemen act with the most circumspect carefulness, and will undoubtedly deal out justice to the best of their ability.

A. St. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was repeated at the Fourteenth-street Theatre last evening, in presence of an audience quite as enthusiastic as that which witnessed the first performance of that opera by Signors LEFRANC and REYNA and Mmes. CELLAG and GASSANIGA, on Wednesday. All the artists were in good voice, and the spirit which characterized the earlier representation animated them once more. Recalls at the close of the second and third acts, and after the singing of the "Miserere," and a stormy demand for a repetition of "Di quella pira," in which Signor LEFRANC twice attained to the high C with the accustomed result, were the points of the entertainment worth notice as indicating its impressiveness. "Il Trovatore" will be sung for the last time, this season, at the matinée to-day.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

Mr. R. W. CAULFIELD, organist of Grace Church, Brooklyn, and Mme. ANNA BISHOP, vocalist, will perform at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day, at 4 o'clock.

Matinees Today.

Matinees occur today at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, where "Il Trovatore" will be sung; at Wallack's, where the first afternoon representation of "War" will take place; at Booth's, where the last day performance of "Rip Van Winkle" can be witnessed, and at the Grand Opera-house, Niblo's, the Olympic, Lina Edwin's, Wood's, the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and the New-York Circus, the regular bill being offered at each of the last named places. At the usual concert at Association Hall, Miss Antoinette Ronconi, Miss Sarah R. Thompson, Signor Giorgio Ronconi, Signor Candido Berti, and Signor Antonio L. Mora will be the artists.

Mr. Hows' Lecture.

Mr. HOWS' new lecture on "Home, Sweet Home," will be delivered at De Garmo's Rooms, in Fourteenth-street, this evening.

The New Tariff.

The business under the new tariff is progressing with considerable dispatch, and both clerks and merchants are becoming more familiar with the working of the law, so that now there is no delay in the passing of papers by the deputies of the various divisions. An application was made yesterday, to have goods released without re-examination, on the ground that the merchandise, which consisted of sugars, had not been disturbed since their original entry. The law requiring a reappraisement, the request could not be complied with.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell and the Pacific Railroads—The Paraguayan Debate in the House—Admirals Davis and Godon Censured—Farewell Dinner to Gen. Schenck—The San Domingo Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the collection of interest from the Pacific Railroads, and the reasons therefor, have been somewhat misapprehended. The matter arose in this wise. The Controller of the Treasury notified the railroads that they must pay up, and they responded by denying their liability until the maturity of their bonds. This raised a question which the Secretary had not contemplated, but which, being raised, he was nevertheless bound to have determined. He therefore referred the matter to the Attorney-General for a legal opinion, and that officer decided, not that the roads must pay whether able to do so or not, but that they were liable for the interest as fast as it accrued. Had the roads in the first instance admitted their liability but stated their inability to meet the obligations all at once, it is probable that some arrangement might have been made for the gradual payment of the overdue interest. The several propositions to meet the difficulty which have been broached in Congress are not inspired by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has done nothing beyond the legal opinion of the Attorney-General.

ADMIRALS DAVIS AND GODON CENSURED.

The debate on the Paraguayan resolutions in the House stirred up much more interest today, and was finally closed by the adoption of the report of the majority of the Committee of Foreign Affairs censuring Admirals Davis and Godon, by a vote of 130 to 63. An amendment, offered by Mr. Farnsworth, directing the Secretary of the Navy to order a court-martial for these officers was also agreed to, though it certainly does seem ridiculous for the House to pronounce these officers guilty of a neglect of duty and then order a court-martial for them. The Secretary of the Navy will probably so regard it. The House resolution in this respect has no more binding force than a mere suggestion.

FAREWELL DINNER TO GEN. SCHENCK.

The Committee of Ways and Means, today, did no other business than to arrange for a farewell dinner to be given to their late associate, Gen. Schenck, at Wormley's, on Wednesday night. To this dinner will be invited the President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, the Finance Committee of the Senate, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is expressly understood that Gen. Schenck is not to say anything relating to his mission. Judge Orth met with the Committee today for the first time.

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed, today, to take a vote on the San Domingo resolutions on Monday next. The vote will stand five for the resolutions to four against, Mr. Wilkinson as absent. Were he here there would be two majority for the resolutions.

REPORT ON BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

A volume has just issued from the Government printing office, which contains a report on the barracks and hospitals of the United States Army, with a description of the principal military posts of the United States. The volume is of quarto size. The report on barracks and hospitals covers thirty-three pages, and states in interesting detail what experience shows is demanded in the construction of these buildings. It is from the pen of Dr. John S. Billings, Assistant Surgeon United States Army. The description of posts covers [illegible] pages, and is compiled from special reports made by medical officers of the army, which reports were made under instructions from the Surgeon-General's office during 1868. This compilation was edited also by Dr. Billings. The information contained, beside being of interest to the medical profession generally, will be of great use to the medical officers of the army, in affording to anyone assigned a new post the hygenic condition peculiar to it. An appendix contains a report on the examination of air in barracks, by Dr. B. F. Craig, of the army. A circular comes with the volume, giving the plans and specifications for post hospitals, approved by the Surgeon-General. The plans are in accordance with the report of Dr. Billings.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LIGHT IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The Light-house Board give official notice that on and after the 10th day of February, 1871, the light on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C., will be shown from an inclosed frame beacon on a two-story frame dwelling, 100 feet east of Fort Moultrie and 1,600 feet north-west of its present position. The dwelling and beacon will be painted white. The character of the light, its height above the sea level, and its compass range of visibility, will not be changed.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Notwithstanding the apparent adverse vote in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, yesterday, on Gen. Banks' San Domingo resolution, that gentleman is confident that it or, one similar to that of the Senator's will pass the House. It would appear from the representation of prominent friends of annexation that at least two Democrats of the House will vote for the appointment of a commission. The reports about the appointment of the Commission before final action on the pending proposition are authoritatively denied. If it shall be passed next week in concurrent form, the names of the Commissioners will be immediately announced, and the vessel now in waiting convey them to San Domingo. It is thought that they can obtain all the information desired in a few weeks, and return to Washington in time for Congress to take action on the subject before the adjournment of the present session.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury today directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to redeem an additional $1,6[illegible],000 of 3 per cent. certificates as follows: $5,000 each of all outstanding certificates between the Nos. 360 and 610 inclusive, and $10,000 each of all outstanding certificates between 360 and 500 inclusive. The interest on the same is to cease on Feb. 28, at which time they will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national bank. This will make in all $5,650,000 called in.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The coin in the Treasury at the close of business today, was $100,369,000, including $27,000,000 in coin certificates. The currency balance was $23,920,000.

SENOR ROBERTS AND SAN DOMINGO.

A report has been circulating that the Spanish Minister is actively engaged through his agents and emissaries in opposing the annexation of San Domingo. There is no foundation, whatever, for the report. It is known that the Minister takes no part, whatever, in the controversy.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX CASE.

The postponement of the hearing in the case of the New-York Central Railroad scrip dividend tax was consented to by the law department of the Treasury only on the ground of Attorney-General Akerman's absence, and in order that the railroad may present any evidence they have to Mr. Akerman on his return to Washington.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Whitmore, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to create an additional collection district in Texas, and to make the City of Sabine Pass a port of entry; and a bill relating to the survey of the Naches and Angelina Rivers, in Texas.

MR. WASHBURN AND ADMIRALS GODON AND DAVIS.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the dispute between Minister Washburn and the late Government of Paraguay.

Mr. Sargent, of California, advocated the resolution, and denounced the sanguinary character of the late President Lopez.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, also supported the resolution, and criticised severely the action of Admirals Godon and Davis.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, regretted the necessity of voting on the resolution censuring Admirals Godon and Davis, but said that he could not vote "no" without approving their conduct, and he could not in his heart say that he did approve it.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that the resolution had been drawn very mild by the Committee, and did not amount to a censure on any naval officer. The language was, that these officers had failed to discharge their duty. The reason why they failed to discharge their duty was the fault of the Navy Department, and it was against the policy of the Department that the Committee on Foreign Affairs protested most solemnly. On that point he quoted from the testimony of Admiral Porter, showing that naval officers may disregard the advice of United States Ministers, and not be governed by it unless they had instructions from the Navy Department. He also quoted the following paragraph from Admiral Porter's testimony:

"We look upon it that a Minister is sent abroad to preserve peace, and not to make war, and naval officers having as much intercourse with the world consider that they are, perhaps, as well informed about diplomatic matters as persons who have entered upon their diplomatic duties for the first time. Now, in England it is different. There persons are educated for the diplomatic profession, and a British naval officer, in many cases, is put under the orders of a Minister. In case we had any difficulty with a foreign Power, the Navy Department would instruct the Admirals at that point to co-operate with the Minister in that particular case."

Mr. Banks went on to say that the Committee did not censure Admiral Godon nor Admiral Davis, but censured the practice and policy of the Navy Department, which set itself up against the State Department—against the Government of the country, and assumed to hold itself the judge of what should be done for American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, offered an additional resolution censuring Fleet-Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant-Commander Kirtland for going to the camp of Lopez and acting with inquisitors who extorted false confessions from Bliss and Masterman, an act in which they were guilty of a grave offense, dishonoring to the American navy, and to the country, and for which they merit the censure of the House. He spoke in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered an additional resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings by Court of Inquiry or court-martial for the trial of Admirals Godon and Davis for the offenses described in the report. He said that if those officers had only carried out the order of their chief, then these resolutions should not be passed, no matter how mild they were; they should not be even mildly censured, but should be commended for doing their duty.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, referred to the whole matter as a mere controversy between individuals, and argued that the whole trouble grew out of the vagueness and indefiniteness of the law governing the relations between the diplomatic and naval officers of the Government. Under these circumstances he did not wish the House to pass censure on either party. If the officers of the navy had been wrong, they should be court-martialed; but for the House of Representatives to sit as a court of inquiry, and punish naval officers without having all the testimony and facts before it, was wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. He was, therefore, in favor of laying the whole subject on the table, and he hoped the House would take that course.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, argued against the resolutions of censure. He informed the House that Admirals Godon and Davis had been complimented by both the State and Navy Departments for the manner in which they had performed their duties as Admirals of the South Atlantic Squadron. It had been in the power of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report resolutions censuring the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, and even the President of the United States for having sanctioned the instructions under which those officers act, but the Committee had chosen not to do that, but to make these officers scapegoats. In his judgment this subordinate officer who obeyed his instructions was entitled to consideration and to acquittal. If the instructions were wrong, the censure should be visited on the superior officers who issued them.

Mr. Banks repeated the remark that the resolutions did not censure Admirals Godon and Davis.

Mr. Willard replied that if the gentleman's (Mr. Banks') own name was mentioned in the same connection, he would be very apt to regard it as a resolution of censure.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said he had voted in Committee for the majority resolutions, and that they did mean to censure Admiral Godon. If they did not do that he certainly should not have voted for them. He certainly should not vote for them as censuring the Navy Department for instructions which he had never seen.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, said he would vote for the resolutions because he had been long impressed with the fact that the foreign policy of the Government was weak and contemptible, and wished it reformed. He wanted to have something else to which the country could point with pride beside the Martin Koszta affair. He did not want the navy to live forever on the fame acquired in rescuing one citizen from foreign oppression and outrage.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, opposed the resolution, and said, that the conclusion he had arrived at was, that neither Minister Washburn nor Admirals Godon and Davis should be censured by the House. Was the House of Representatives to be constituted a court of justice to determine on the acts of those parties, long after the time had passed? If these officers had violated any law they were entitled to a fair trial before the proper tribunal. He denounced this as the most outrageous proceeding that had ever been conceived in any legislative body.

Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, did not look upon the proceeding as a trial of those naval officers, but as a declaration of public policy on the part of the House. He would, therefore, vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, closed the discussion, and appealed to the House to adopt the resolutions, and thereby vindicate the honor of the Government.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The House refused to lay the resolutions on the table—yeas 44, nays 116. The resolution offered by Mr. Farnsworth, directing a court of inquiry for the trial of Admirals Godon and Davis, was agreed to by 90 to 26. The resolution offered by Mr. Maynard, censuring Fleet-Capt. Ramsey and Lieut.-Commander Kirtland, was rejected by 56 to 69. The resolution offered by Mr. Orth, disapproving the conduct of Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, in delaying for an unreasonable time to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman; in accepting their release in the manner and under the circumstances detailed in the testimony; in receiving, holding and treating them as prisoners, was adopted—yeas 100, nays 62. The resolutions offered by Mr. Swan, of Maryland, as a substitute for those of the majority, were rejected, only 14 voting in the affirmative. The resolution reported by the Committee declaring that Admiral Godon, in neglecting to aid Mr. Washburn in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, was adopted by 89 to 30. The other majority resolutions were agreed to without a division.

Mr. Conner asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to publish, in general orders, the resolutions of censure adopted today on Admirals Godon and Davis.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, objected.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Van Horn, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory. Recommitted.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that every officer, soldier or sailor who served ninety days in the war for the Union, and was honorably discharged, shall receive 160 acres of public land as a homestead; his actual term of service to count as part of the five years required by the Homestead act of 1862. Adopted.

ERIE HARBOR.

Mr. Scofield offered a resolution in regard to establishing a light-house at Presque Isle, Erie Harbor, Penn. Referred.

The House then, at 4 o'clock P. M., adjourned; the session of to-morrow to be for general debate only.

The Gumbleton Murder at Chicago—Additional Particulars—The Deceased Four Days Locked in a Room.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 5.

As was supposed, M. W. Gumbleton, whose body was found in the lake basin, near the foot of Adams-street, on Monday last, was murdered for his money. Coroner Stevens telegraphed to the firm of Blake Bros. & Co., bankers, No. 52 Wall-street, New-York, where he at one time had his money on deposit, for information regarding him. A reply was received, yesterday, that they had sent him a draft on the Commercial National Bank of Chicago for $8,000. Inquiry at the bank resulted in learning that he presented the draft for payment on the morning of the 13th of December, a man named Mills identifying him as M. W. Gumbleton. A telegram was sent to Blake Bros. & Co., and an answer came that the draft was correct. Mr. Gumbleton drew $100, and received a certificate of deposit for $7,900. In the afternoon he drew the $7,900, and as was ascertained from the janitor, went to his room, No. 28 in the building No. 128 Dearborn-street, and remained there with the door locked for four days. On the 19th of December he paid two weeks' rent, having occupied the room for that time; sent three boxes containing clothing to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad depot, and went away. He was not seen again until found in the basin. Whether he was murdered on the train, or on the street, robbed and thrown into the water, is, of course, unknown. There are numberless theories as to how he met his death, but none of them are plausible enough to warrant repetition. What business Mr. Gumbleton was engaged in, or whether he has any family living, has not yet been ascertained; but the fact of his murder having been telegraphed all over the country, it cannot be long before something is heard from his friends. He is not an Englishman, as his name would imply, and as was thought by those who saw him, but a German. While rooming on Dearborn-street, several letters from Germany came for him. These letters cannot be found. If they could, they would probably reveal something regarding him. The Mr. Mills referred to does not know anything about him, only that he had been negotiating to purchase a farm of him (Mills.) His having three large boxes of clothing has led to the inference that he intended to engage in the clothing business at Manhattan, Kansas, whither they were shipped. There is any quantity of conjecture and speculation regarding him indulged in, but it is so unsatisfactory and hypothetical as to be unworthy of recital. Detectives are at work on the case, with but little hope of success, as there is no starting point, the circumstance attending the murder being so covered up as to preclude suspicion, and render the task of discovering the assassins impossible.

ICE-BOATING ON THE HUDSON.

Preparations for the Winter Sport—Formation of a New Club—Magnificent New Ice-Boats—A Regatta Probable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

The ice-boatmen of the Hudson River are making active preparations for that novel Winter sport. Already far up the river, at Tivoli, Germantown, Catskill and Athens, the ice-boating is splendid, and a number of boats daily slide about the river with lightning rapidity. While the sport is carried on above in an unorganized manner, with boats of rough build and uncouth in model, here everything connected with the pastime is of the best. Perhaps, however, at New-Hamburg the best organized system prevails. There an organization exists known as "The New-Hamburg Ice-Boat Club." It was formed last Winter, and is already, in point of regulation, discipline and vigor, far ahead of its contemporary, "The Poughkeepsie Ice-Boat Association." Its officers are as follows:

Commodore, Irving Grinnell; Secretary, Francis Willis; Treasurer, John R. Lawson; Measurer, Abraham Van Wyck.

The boats belonging to the Club are eight in number, and all of them splendid ones. Their names and owners are as follows:

Flying Cloud, owned by Irving Grinnell; *Qui Vive*, F. Willis; *Phantom*, M. and A. Van Wyck; *Quickstep*, W. Le Roy; *Vesper*, Drake and Lawson; *Scud*, W. A. Lawson; *Whiff*, Irving Grinnell; *Daisy*, J. Loser, Jr.

The flag of the Club is a crimson swallowtail burgee, bisected by a white diagonal stripe, containing the initials of the Club in blue. The Association has adopted the following:

Resolved, That in addition to a regular annual regatta to be confined to its own members, this Club challenge the Poughkeepsie Ice-boat Association to a race for the championship.

Resolved, That in view of the inequality of races between large and small boats, and the certainty of the latter's defeat, there be a classification of boats according to dimensions into first and second classes; that all boats of the first class be excluded from entering against those of the second class, but the boats of the latter may, at the option of their owners, compete for either prize.

The above challenge to the Poughkeepsie Ice-Boat Association may possibly receive attention, but it cannot unless the challenged party becomes better organized than it is now. The Poughkeepsie Association has all the material for success, if such material could be properly brought into play; but it is a proverbial fact that its boats start for a race always after the best ice-boating condition of the Hudson is wiped out, by either heavy rains or snow. The Poughkeepsie fleet numbers nine magnificent boats, as follows:

Restless, owned by D. H. Booth, Commodore of the fleet; *Iosie*, (entirely new,) owned by Mr. John Rosevelt; *Una*, by Aaron Innes; *Snow Squall*, T. V. Johnston; *Haze*, by Aaron Innes; *Newsboy*, by C. Wilkinson; *Ella*, (entirely new,) by T. V. Johnston; *Flying Dutchman*, by Theo. Van Kleeck, and *Snow Flake*, by Thomas Parish.

Any of the above boats can go a mile a minute, and some of them faster. They are the best-rigged ice-boats in the world. The Poughkeepsie Club has already purchased a costly silver pitcher, which will soon be offered as a prize, to be contested for by boats of the Association. An adjourned meeting of the Club will take place next week, when all the preliminaries will be arranged, and at which meeting new officers are to be chosen for the coming year.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

Some Speculations—What the Inhabitants of the Moon, if there are any, See of Our Earth—The Value of a Lunar Eclipse.

Two weeks ago, our astronomers were engaged in studying a total eclipse of the sun. Last night, the astronomers of the moon, if there are any such beings, had their turn. At 1:18 P. M., Washington time, darkness began to fall on the surface of the moon; at 4:8 more than half of that hemisphere which is turned toward us was in shadow, and for five hours and thirty-nine minutes the sun was entirely or partly hidden from some part of the moon. Wheeling round the earth once a month, the moon, every month, passes nearly or exactly between the earth and the sun, her dark face is turned toward us, and she is invisible to us. If at this time she happens to pass exactly between us and the sun, we see a solar eclipse. Every month, also, she passes where the earth is between her and the sun; she turns her bright face toward us then, and is seen as a full moon; the earth's shadow may rest upon her face, and then we see a lunar eclipse.

We think much, especially our poets, of our moon, which sails nightly across the sky, presenting her ever-varying face to every inhabitant of the earth in turn. The possible inhabitants of the moon, or at least half of them, are still more bountifully supplied with moon-light, for, to them, the earth is a moon, going though the same changes of phase in the same time, smiling as a full moon, when the moon, to us, is new; shining feebly as a new moon when our moon is full; but always appearing four times as broad as our moon, and shedding sixteen times as much light. It is only, however, half of the moon that sees the earth at all. Presenting always the same side toward the earth, the averted face never receives a ray of earth-light, but sleeps, through its night of half a month, beneath the glimmer of the stars alone. The other half has, alternately, its day, and its earth-lit night, each of 354 hours. During the whole of this comfortable, long night, the earth, majestic satellite of the moon, created, as the lunar wiseacres doubtless tell themselves, expressly to serve them as a lamp by night, stands fixed in their sky, and goes slowly through all its phases, while the stars slide along behind it. During the day the earth still sheds its pale light on the moon, not dimmed, as our moon is, by a sun-lit atmosphere; for the inhabitants of the moon, if there are any, must live and move without breathing, or at any rate, without breathing any such air as we breathe, for no trace of a lunar atmosphere has been discovered. The earth, therefore, dwindling to a thin crescent as it approaches the sun, can be watched until it thrusts itself, as last night, exactly between the sun and the moon. Then the two peoples, facing each other on the nearer hemispheres of the earth and the moon, see, the one a lunar, and the other a solar eclipse.

A lunar eclipse is a much less instructive phenomenon, at present, than an eclipse of the sun. We may, at some future day, discover methods of learning from it—lessons which it does not now teach—but at present, its only value to science is as a means of verifying the tables from which it is predicted. Nor would an inhabitant of the moon be able to learn, from the eclipse of the sun, which he sees at the same time, what we have learned from our solar eclipses. The earth, to be sure, would hide the sun from him, as the moon does from us; but there the resemblance between the two phenomena would stop. The splendid spectacle which bursts on the sight of terrestrial astronomers the instant that the sun's disk is completely covered, and often so entrances even the coolest of them, that they spend in delighted admiration the precious moments in which they ought to be measuring and counting, is entirely wanting. The glowing "red prominences" which thrust out their strange forms from behind the black disk of the moon during our eclipses, would be invisible to him; the earth would extend so far beyond the sun's disk as to hide them altogether. The corona indeed, if it existed at all, would reach beyond the darkening body, and thus a lunar astronomer, if he saw the corona at all, and could communicate the fact to us, would settle one vexed question in regard to this mysterious appearance; he would show that it is not due to the earth's atmosphere. But nothing of this can we learn from a lunar eclipse; it has nothing to teach us now. The centuries have gone by in which it was an object of terror, and those have not yet come in which it can be a very instructive one.

Mr. Brentano, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received the Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*, with a special supplement, and a fine colored picture, given away with the number. The *Graphic* still keeps the lead of all its contemporaries, and the latest number received is full of good things. Mr. Brentano also has *Punch* and other popular serials.

LECTURES.

MODERN SURGERY.

Lecture by Prof. F. H. Hamilton Before the American Institute.

Last night an exceedingly interesting and valuable lecture was delivered before the American Institute, at the Academy of Music, by Prof. F. H. Hamilton, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The lecturer was introduced by Alderman Ely, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute. The large hall was well filled by a respectable audience, who frequently applauded the lecturer. The professor commenced with the early history of surgery, from the Homeric times, and enriching his sketch of the progressive development of the science with much quaint and curious information, he took his audience down to the Middle Ages, with their barber surgeons, among whom was the celebrated Ambrose Paré. He then gave a very interesting description, with anatomical illustrations of the instruments that came into use in later times for surgical operations. The lecturer next treated of dentistry, tracing the progressive improvements in that branch of the profession, from the time when teeth were extracted by that rude instrument called "the turkey," and replaced from the dissecting-room. He then passed in rapid review the chief discoveries, and the inventions of various ingenious mechanical contrivances in ophthalmic surgery, especially the ophthalmoscope, by which the interior of the eye may be illuminated, and its pathological changes brought under direct observation. In this connection he also treated briefly of what are regarded by the unscientific as "scientific toys," such as the rhinoscope, which illumines and exposes the interior of the nose, and the larygoscope, enabling the surgeon to see the interior of the throat. The subjects next passed under notice were the invention and uses of the stethoscope, operations for club foot, according to the successful method discovered by Stromeyer, a German surgeon, in 1834; squint eye, and operations for removing it; dislocation of the hip, and the substitution of the "manipulation" process for the old method, in which brute force was employed for accomplishing the reduction; and "ovariotomy," the first successful operation in which was performed in 1809 by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky, on a Mrs. Crawford, forty-seven years of age. Having referred to the adoption of adhesive plasters, first suggested by Dr. Josiah Crosby, of Hanover, N. H., and Melaton's porcelain probe for extracting bullets, the lecturer treated at considerable length of anaesthetics. This subject, he said, occupied the attention of surgeons from the commencement of the Christian era. The Roman physicians in the first century speak of the use of wine of madragore, for inducing sleep and insensibility when the knife or cautery were to be employed; and Pliny observes that some persons are put to sleep by the smell of madragore. Shakespeare more than once alludes to the sleep and inebriation which it induces. Hemlock, hemp, opium and alcohol have been suggested or employed, with unequal but rarely satisfactory results; and in the edition of Velpeau's *Surgery*, translated by Dr. Townshend, of this City, in 1844, occurs the passage: "To avoid pain in operations is a chimera that we can no longer pursue in our own time." The same month, December, 1844, Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist, of Hartford, Conn., made his first successful trials with nitrous oxide, and demonstrated that to avoid pain in surgical operations had ceased to be a chimera. Anaesthetics, in their power of causing temporary insensibility, indicate, perhaps, a control over the various electrical currents; and, by a singular coincidence, in May of the same year that Dr. Wells' discovery was published, the first message was carried over the telegraph-wire, constructed by Morse, from Washington to Baltimore in these words, "What hath God wrought." The discovery of the anaesthetic properties of sulphuric ether by Drs. Jackson and Morton, of Boston, in 1846, was followed by the discovery of similar properties in chloroform by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, in 1847. The lecturer concluded by quoting the words of Dr. Errichsen, professor of clinical surgery in London University College: "This discovery" (of the use of chloroform) "is one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon mankind, and to the Americans is undoubtedly due the honor of having established the practice of anaesthesia in surgery."

HUMAN PURSUITS.

Sound Advice on a Practical Subject—Interesting Lecture by Rev. Dr. Hall.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., lectured last evening at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, before a large and attentive audience. In introducing his subject the lecturer disclaimed all pretensions to native Irish humor, but thought that he possessed another quality of his countrymen—directness. His very interesting lecture proved that he is a perfect master of both. He chose, he said, for his first lecture a very practical subject, "Human Pursuits," which was very interesting to two classes of young men—first, to those who have not yet entered upon the business of their lives, and second, to those who have just done so. He then spoke of the difference in choosing a profession in the Old World and in America—the result of which was that here there are a great many who can do a great many things tolerably well, while there, there are many who can do one thing well. The first and most important consideration for a young man in choosing a profession is his adaptation for it, and in judging of this he must use his common sense. This adaptation must also be judged in its moral, physical and spiritual light. There are many men in New-York who seem to transact their business in the worst possible way, and if his namesake, the Mayor, were to clothe him with his official dignity, he would make such persons Street Commissioners. In choosing a pursuit, the young man should take into account whether his vocation is going to profit or injure his fellow-men, and his judgment and conscience should approve of it, for nothing great or good can be accomplished, unless all his powers are united. To be successful in life, a young man must have deep regard for spiritual things, for if he be wrong in his divinity, he is likely to be wrong in his humanity. Above all things he must choose a profession in which he can accomplish the greatest amount of good, and that, too, voluntarily. The lecturer then spoke of the law, medicine and the church as honorable fields for professional life. In setting out in life, young men must not be too independent, else they cannot be depended upon. He regretted the indifference with which the strong men in the community regard politics, and urged the necessity of pure-minded and educated citizens coming forward and warding off the serious dangers which threaten the Republic. Having established their independence by many bloody struggles, they must not fall into the hands of a vulpine clique, which has brought the name of politician into disgrace. He concluded by warning young men against making the accumulation of money, or mere self-gratification, the aims of life, and in scathing language denounced the wicked, successful men, who flaunt their ill-gotten wealth in the face of day, and are endeavoring to educate the public mind to their baseness. Let them not worship the golden god, but let it be the great aim of their lives to do good, in a true, wise and straightforward way.

Dr. Hall will continue his lectures on social topics on each Friday evening during the present month.

"A USELESS FORMALITY."

The Utility of Oaths in Judicial Proceedings—Discourse of Mr. Henry Wehle.

Mr. Henry Wehle read a paper last evening at Plimpton Hall, before the New-York Liberal Club. The subject was "The Utility of Oaths in Judicial Proceedings." There was a large and attentive audience, and the reader was frequently applauded.

Mr. Wehle said the evil, sought to be remedied by the oath, had a good purpose in view, but it is now doubtful, however, whether it answers any useful purpose. To speak the truth is the natural inclination of man. Doctors, philosophers and, indeed, all scientific men have come to the conclusion that no one will tell lies unless he has some motive or inducement so to do. Truth is always uppermost in the human mind. Lying is like physic—nauseous to the taste, and unpleasant in the effect. All men speak truth by instinct. Bentham asserts as to the most egregious liar that the truth must have been uttered at least one hundred times by him to one falsehood. In all ordinary affairs of life, a man will always be believed unless he is a known and proved liar.

The administration of an oath in a Court of justice presupposes an accountability to a Supreme Being. All are sworn according to the particular system of religion believed in by the witness. A Mohammedan witness is sworn upon the Koran, and sometimes a Chinaman is sworn by the breaking of a saucer, and then he is told that, if he does not speak the exact truth, his body will be broken in the same manner. A lie in the family circle, in the street, or in the business marts, was no better than a false oath in a Court of justice. It was, no doubt, as great a crime. The oath in our Courts did not accomplish its object—namely, to secure the truth. The idea of an oath is an appeal to the ignorant and superstitious fears of the one taking the oath. Truth in a Court of justice has received a fictitious importance. A lie is a lie, whether in a Court, on the street, or in the parlor. When one prefaces his remarks with, "To tell you the truth," the listener may look out for some desecration of the truth. The Savior of the World said, "Swear not at all, but let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay." Any custom contrary to this is nothing less than an injury to truth. But the inquiry is, does the oath really accomplish its object. The admission of the oath in earlier times proves nothing in regard to its utility in the present age. The savage and semi-barbarous races of former times are no guide for the enlightened present. Oaths were taken and administered in the earliest ages of which we have any account. The Civil law, we find, was very rigid in regard to oaths, and if the Romans did not secure the truth, it was not because they had not the requisite number of oaths. Here the reader referred to three prominent oaths which, upon occasion, it was the habit of the Roman Magistrates to administer to parties litigant, and their respective witnesses. Some of these oaths are at present used in Austria, France, Hungary, and some parts of Germany. But they are all based on a wrong principle. An honest man will not take an oath denying an honest debt, and a dishonest man who has denied the claim of the complainant before suit brought, will not hesitate at the crime of perjury. The oath of "good faith" was introduced by Justinian. This amounted to an affidavit of what is now known as an affidavit of merits, but applicable as well to the plaintiff as to the defendant, with this clause added, "without any mental reservation." The hold of the conscience seems to be the point which has enlisted the attention of all the authors who have written upon this subject of oaths. The common law is not so profuse in oaths. In 1744, Sir Mathew Hale admitted the testimony of Jews in a Court of Justice, for the first time under the English law, although the Jews do not believe in the New Testament. That eminent jurist, at the same time, said that the credibility of such a witness must be left for the consideration of the jury. To this day in England, and in some of the States of this Union, atheists are not regarded as competent witnesses. Of what use would an oath be administered to one who does not believe in a Power who can and will punish false swearing. The most forcible argument which can be used against those who claim the oath is an efficient safeguard, is drawn from the fact that in many countries and States an interested person is not a competent witness. True, it is not the law of this State any longer; but not many years ago one could not be a witness in a suit if he had any interest in the result, however trifling. The oath of office is a very vicious thing indeed, said the reader. In what its viciousness consisted he did not explain. The oaths administered to voters here are, he said, equally vicious. An honest man will not offer to vote unless he be legally entitled so to do, and a corrupt man will not hesitate to swear in his vote; yes, he will take the whole Bible and eat it if need be, in order to get in his vote. Hell offers no terrors to such men. If one is naturally and habitually dishonest, an oath will not make him speak the truth, and an honest man needs not to take an oath. Hence oaths are a useless formality.

MAN.

Rev. Merrill Richardson on "The Origin of Man."

Rev. Merrill Richardson last night delivered the first of a course of scientific lectures in the New-England Congregational Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. He took up the several theories advanced by rationalists, by scientific free-thinkers and infidels, in regard to the creation, and by the statement of their propositions showed their absurdity, and then, by scientific testimony, demonstrated their falsity. The development theory of Darwin, Huxley, Owen, and others of that school, was shown by their own statements to be without foundation in fact or in science. Geology does not furnish a solitary fact in confirmation of the development theory that one species has grown out of another, that the higher have come from the lower, but on the contrary, it gives numerous and varied proofs of separate and distinct forms of life in each geological period, from the lowest form of radiates to the highest type of man, all through the ages of mollusces, fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Besides, the operation of natural laws forbids the development of species by mingling. You may have your mule, said the speaker, but Nature plants her foot down and says he shall not propagate his kind. The supposed evidence of the existence of lower races of men assumed by the advocates of "the stone age," "the bronze age," &c., was shown to be no evidence at all, as matter of scientific history, for in Russia, today, there are tribes carrying on agricultural and other work with stone and wooden tools, while we use iron and steel. Dr. Livingstone has found in Central Africa negro tribes living at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the table land who manufacture and use as fine iron tools as ours, while their neighbors along the coast swamps are hammering away with stones or digging with spoons. If by some sudden visitation of Providence the world could be destroyed and a new race set down here again some future archaeologist might with equal propriety insist that all those differing implements of husbandry or of art or manufactures represented so many different ages, and that those most like our own were owned and used by the most civilized and highly cultivated. They all exist at the same time. Mr. Richardson subsequently demonstrated how, by the operation of physical laws, men and nations rise higher or sink lower in the scale of humanity.

The Will of Matthew McBride—Proceedings Before the Surrogate.

Another contested will case occupied the attention of Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, the circumstances in regard to which are as follows: Matthew McBride, a resident of this City, over sixty years of age, died Sept. 11, 1870. By the terms of his last will and testament, executed May 1, 1868, his entire property, valued at $40,000, was divided to his brother, Johnston McBride and his wife, to be divided share and share alike. The instrument is now contested by a niece of a deceased brother, Sarah Black and her husband, who allege that the testator was insane, and incapacitated thereby from making a will. The two subscribing witnesses, Freeman Bloodgood and Thomas Burton, were examined yesterday, and one of them testified, reluctantly, that in his opinion the deceased was not of strong mind. No further testimony was taken. Hon. James M. Nelson appeared as attorney for contestants.

Lawrence Sullivan, the Murderer—His Death Hourly Expected.

Dr. Wm. Nealis, the physician in charge at the Tombs, and Police Surgeon Harrington, who are in attendance upon Lawrence Sullivan, who is awaiting execution for the murder of John O'Brien, reported to District-Attorney Garvin, yesterday, that Sullivan was rapidly sinking, and would not probably live many hours. Mr. Wm. F. Howe, the counsel for the condemned, who obtained the stay of proceedings for his client, also wrote to the District-Attorney in behalf of the murderer. Judge Garvin sent the counsel's note to the Sheriff, with a request from himself that proper measures be taken to afford relief to the dying man. Father Quinn called at the prison yesterday afternoon and read the prayers of the Catholic Church for the dying, in the cell occupied by Sullivan.

The Richmond Fire.

Letters from the Adams and Southern Express Company, which we published yesterday, together with one from the proprietors of the late Spotswood Hotel, tell their own story of the reliability and safety of those veterans of fire—Herring's Safes.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

A POPULAR LITERARY AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Introduction of New Features—"Isaac Idler's Rambles."

The SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the most popular of the Sunday papers published in the City, as it contains in addition to all the news, European war dispatches and reports and letters from its correspondents stationed in distant places, a great variety of literary and miscellaneous reading matter, specially prepared and collected for its columns.

In the TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, Jan. 8, a new series of articles will be commenced, under the title of "ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES." It will be continued from time to time, and embrace subjects of general interest. Sometimes the "Rambles" will be strictly local—at others, ISAAC IDLER will invite the reader to accompany him in visits to distant cities, or even to distant climes. The series will begin on Sunday with a paper on "THE NIGHT CARS OF NEW-YORK," in which characters familiar to those who travel on the horse-cars after midnight will be truthfully and graphically sketched.

The same paper will contain other new features, and all of the old that have served to make it the popular Sunday journal it is. In the department of "CURRENT LITERATURE" will be given, as usual, a capital STORY, and extracts carefully made from the newest and best home and foreign magazines of the day, and books.

Several special articles on local or general topics will be given, one on the history and peculiarity of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS, with some quaint specimens of advertisements in earlier days;—

Another, on THE JEWS IN AMERICA—the last of a series of articles prepared expressly for the Sunday Edition of the TIMES, and attracting considerable attention—showing the differences between the Orthodox and Reformed Jews; number of Radical Jews in America, and the Orthodox Congregations in this City and their history;—

And others equally interesting. The usual quantity of NOTES AND COMMENTS, short paragraphs on queer subjects, discovered here and there in our domestic and foreign exchanges, specially prepared for the Sunday Edition of the TIMES, will also be found in its columns; and

EDITORIALS, ARTICLES AND NOTES on topics of the day, political, social and general;—

The MUSICAL and THEATRICAL NEWS and GOSSIP of the week, at home and abroad, with announcements of promised new attractions;—

Notes on the FINE ARTS; full REPORTS of LOCAL EVENTS OF INTEREST; NEWS of BROOKLYN, and the neighboring cities and towns of NEW-JERSEY;—

MILITARY NOTES; a column of readable and newsy FOREIGN ITEMS, culled from our latest London files, and embracing literary as well as miscellaneous news; &c., &c., &c.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES has a large and steadily-increasing circulation. It goes among the best class of readers in the City and immediate neighborhood, including Brooklyn and the near cities and towns of New-Jersey, and is doubtless more thoroughly read than any other Sunday paper. It is, consequently, an excellent advertising medium, and is so regarded by many of the largest advertisers. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the Daily Times of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for The Times in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

It is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

While at dinner, see that your second story windows and scuttles are protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, the only protector that will secure your houses from burglars. Look out for infringements upon my patent. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes—all styles and prices.
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—ROBBINS.—At the Madison-square Church, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Thatcher M. Adams to Frances C., daughter of the late George S. Robbins.

DONAHUE—GREGORY.—At the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. H. Loomis, John A. Donahue, of New-York City, to Miss Charlotte Gregory, of Liberty, Sullivan County, on Monday Jan. 2.

HARTOP—PIERSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. Mr. Pierce, Pastor of the Twelfth-street Reformed Church, Frederick Hartop to Miss Mary E. Pierson, daughter of Wm. M. Pierson, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

LOCKWOOD—CONKLIN.—On the 12th inst., at Harlem, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Gillett, Mr. Jesse Lockwood, of North Salem, N. Y., to Mrs. Elizabeth Conklin, of Harlem.

☞ New-York Observer please copy.

WOOD—READ.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 4, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Quackenbush, Robert Wood to Stella, daughter of Jehial Read, all of Mount Kisco, N. Y.

DIED.

BEARDSLEE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 6, John R. Beardslee, son of the late John Beardslee, of Little Falls, N. Y., aged 21 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 21 West 17th-st., on Monday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Little Falls for interment.

BROWN.—At Bellville, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871, John R. Brown, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Bellville, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1871, at 1 P. M. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 11 A. M.

DE WITT.—On Friday, 6th inst., Elliott Lee, youngest child of Rev. Dr. John and Charlotte I. DeWitt, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, New-Brunswick, N. J., Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M. and 12½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GRINNELL.—The 5th inst., in New-Bedford, Mass., Alice B., wife of Frederick Grinnell, aged 27 years.

HODGES.—Entered into life, Dec. 15, 1870, at the residence of relatives, after a short but severe illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Rev. Jubal Hodges, second-born son of the late Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc., late of Trinity Church, New-York.

He died at Highbury, New-Park, London, aged 41 years, and was buried with his father at Stanton Drew, Somersetshire, England, Dec. 22, 1870. His end was peace.

HASSARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, Maggie E., the beloved wife of Richard Hassard, and youngest daughter of David Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 183 Macon-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 29, of apoplexy, Mrs. Mary Eliza, wife of Nathaniel A. Ketcham, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1½ P. M., at her late residence (old) No. 140 Franklin-av. The relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her sons, John W. and D. Williets Ketcham, are invited to attend.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at St. Augustine, Fla., on Wednesday the 4th inst., John J. Merritt, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OWENS.—The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of brother Thos. R. Owens, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from No. 51 Rutgers-st.
WM. LEWIS, Secretary.

PARTRIDGE.—Suddenly, Jan. 3, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Henry Dyer, son of Charles and Sophronia A. Partridge, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 West 11th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

PLATT.—At Astoria, on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, Rosetta F., wife of Edward K. Platt, and daughter of D. Miner and Eliza Hallock, of Smithtown, L. I., in the 35th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence on Flushing-av., Astoria.

SHEARS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, Alfred C., youngest son of William and Martha Shears, aged 5 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Allen-street M. E. Church on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Dec. 6, Mrs. Margaret, relict of Henry Smith, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, at 1 P. M., from the Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, corner Broadway and 34th-st.

TUCKER.—On Thursday, Jan. 5, Lewis, infant son of E. Sands and Margaret A. Tucker.

WARRINER.—On Friday morning, Jan. 6, in her 20th year, Gertrude Graham Warriner, daughter of the late Wm. B. Warriner, of this City.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her uncles, William Macfarlane and Daniel C. Warriner, are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., without further invitation, at the Church of the Incarnation, (Rev. Dr. Montgomery's,) corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871, will close at this office on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M.; Stations A and B, 9:30 A. M.; C and D, 9:10 A. M.; E and F, 8:45 A. M.; G and H, 7:10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—UNION PRAYER meeting, Broadway Tabernacle Church, Broadway and 34th-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING at [illegible] o'clock. Subject—*Mission.*

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed. Information given, circulars sent, the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. Box No. 4,6[illegible] Post-office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 11. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW FIELD OF LITERATURE
Opened by the
SUNDAY MERCURY.

TO-MORROW, (Sunday, Jan. 8,)
A new and powerful
DOMESTIC ROMANCE
Will be presented to the quarter of a million readers of the SUNDAY MERCURY, entitled
CHECKMATE;
OR
THE LONGCLUSE MYSTERY,
BY J. S. LE FANU,
an author of transcendent skill and originality, whose previous works have elicited the highest praise from the entire Press of Europe and America, and the opening chapters of this new domestic tale indicate that it will eclipse in interest the brilliant and fascinating predecessors.

READ LE FANU'S NEW STORY,
CHECKMATE;
OR
THE LONGCLUSE MYSTERY
IN
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

Remember that the circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds that of ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, three times told, and buy it EARLY TO-MORROW MORNING, to commence with the new story.

THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE
IS
THE GALAXY.
NO FAMILY CAN AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT. IT GIVES MORE GOOD AND ATTRACTIVE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL OR BOOK PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS PRONOUNCE THE GALAXY THE BEST AND MOST ABLY-EDITED AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY
Meets the wants of every member of the family.
IT CONTAINS THOUGHTFUL ARTICLES BY OUR ABLEST WRITERS.
IT CONTAINS SKETCHES OF LIFE AND ADVENTURE.
IT HAS SERIAL STORIES BY OUR BEST NOVELISTS.
IT HAS SHORT STORIES IN EACH NUMBER.
IT HAS HUMOROUS ARTICLES BY MARK TWAIN, IN EACH NUMBER, which are a constant source of delight to the public.
IN EACH NUMBER IS A COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE WORLD OF LITERATURE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR 1871.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY—$4 per year; single copies, 35 cents each.

CLUBBING TERMS.
THE GALAXY and "Harper's Weekly" or "Bazar," or "Appleton's Journal" sent to one address for a year for $8. The regular price is $8. THE GALAXY and "Every Saturday" for $7; regular price $9. With "Our Young Folks" or "American Agriculturist," $4 50; regular price, $5 50. With "Littell's Living Age," $10; regular price, $12.
SHELDON & CO., NEW-YORK.

JUST READY.
WITH PROFUSE ILLUSTRATIONS AND ENTERTAINING CONTENTS,
THE JANUARY PARTS
OF
THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG,
and GOOD WORDS.
*** For sale by all periodical dealers. For Prospectus, club rates, &c., address the publishers,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS BASED ON MERIT.
THE IRON WORLD & MANUFACTURER
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PITTSBURG, PENN.
And is the leading—if not the only—representative journal of the METAL TRADES published in the United States.

Located at the very centre of the metal interests of the United States, with offices and correspondents at the leading cities of the East, West and South, we do not err in claiming that it is the REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL of the metal manufacturers, workers and dealers of this country.

The IRON WORLD & MANUFACTURER has a large and extended circulation throughout the United States, and is taken by Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Machinists, Founders, Hardware Dealers and Tinners, Gunsmiths, Plumbers, Cutlery Manufacturers, File Manufacturers, Saw Manufacturers, Boiler Manufacturers, and by
LEADING RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

It advocates protection to AMERICAN MANUFACTURES! Its markets are FULL AND RELIABLE. Able correspondents traveling in the WEST AND SOUTH. Manufacturing Items are a leading feature. Its manufacturing items are copied by the Press throughout the country.
ONLY $4 PER ANNUM.

If you are in the metal trade, take a metal paper. It will save you more than its cost. If you are a manufacturer take the journal that advocates your interests. Don't patronize Free-trade journals, but help those who help you.

With Free Trade the manufacturers of the country would be ruined! English gold is scattered with a liberal hand to further Free Trade. Expend some of yours to favor Protection.

If you advertise, which is the best medium? Circulation being equal, which would you patronize—a Free Trade journal or a Protection journal? Circulation is considered the value of an advertising medium. Much depends on the CHARACTER of the circulation. The New-York *Weekly Tribune* claims 200,000 circulation, and gets from two to five dollars per line for advertising. The IRON WORLD reaches more people engaged in the metal business than the New-York *Tribune*. Our rates are about ten cents per line. Which will pay the best?
SAMPLE COPIES MAILED FREE.
Address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 71 Grant-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

WORKS ON METEOROLOGY.
HANDY BOOK OF METEOROLOGY.
By Alexander Buchan, M. A. Second Edition. 12mo. Cloth. $1 75.
THE LAW OF STORMS. With Diagrams and Charts of Storms. By H. W. Dove. 8vo. Cloth. $5 25.
MORRIS' TREATISE ON METEOROLOGY. The Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Rain-gauge, and Ozonometer, with rules and regulations to be observed for their correct use. 12mo. Cloth. $1 75.
RAIN, HOW, WHEN, WHERE, WHY IT IS MEASURED. Being a popular account of rainfall investigations. By G. J. Symons. 12mo. Cloth. $1.
HOW TO USE THE BAROMETER. By Rev. R. Tyas. 12mo. 50c.
SUNSHINE AND SHOWERS. Their influences throughout Creation. By Andrew Steinmetz. [illegible] Cloth. [illegible]
PRACTICAL TABLES IN METEOROLOGY AND HYPSOMETRY. By Col. R. S. Williamson, United States Corps Engineers. 4to. Cloth. $2 50.
A TREATISE ON METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS, explanatory of the scientific principles, method of construction and practical utility. By Negretti & Zambra. 8vo. Cloth. [illegible]
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
Nos. 23 Murray-st. and 27 Warren-st.
Copies of any [illegible] sent [illegible] on receipt of [illegible].

[illegible]
AND OTHER POEMS.
By the late [illegible]
[illegible]
"His poems are [illegible]"
"Tender [illegible]"
Handsomely bound in extra cloth. Price $1 50.
Sent by mail on receipt of the price.
The proceeds of the sale of the book are to be given to [illegible] Johnson.
CHAS. F. ROPER,
No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

ERIE LITIGANT.

The Case of the Erie and the Susquehanna Railroad Companies—Argument of the Appeal as to Change of Place of Trial Concluded.

The case of JAMES FISK, Jr., vs. J. H. RAMSEY and twenty-nine others, connected with the Susquehanna Railroad Company, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, was again before the Supreme Court at General Term yesterday. The Court was composed of Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, and Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO. It was an appeal from an order made by Judge BRADY, at Special Term, changing the place of trial from this City to the City of Troy. The arguments were substantially the same as those used in the Court below.

Mr. FIELD, in behalf of Mr. FISK, first urged that it was proper that the application should be made in the First Judicial District; second, that the order changing the place of trial from New-York to Rensselaer County is an appealable order; third, that New-York City is the only proper place in which to try the action. He also argued that if Judge BRADY's order should not be reversed the trial of the case would be necessarily delayed for at least two months. The original moving affidavit, he said, was insufficient, for two reasons: first, there was no affidavit of merits as to twenty-nine of the defendants; and, secondly, as to the one defendant who did swear to merits, the affidavit was insufficient and not made in conformity with the established rules and practice of the Court. All of the defendants did not move for a change of venue, and this of itself was a fatal defect in the proceedings. Beside all this, counsel said that it was manifest that Mr. RAMSEY's affidavit was a fraudulent one as to the number of his witnesses resident out of this City. Even if the affidavit were true as to the number of witnesses, the local influence which would be exerted in the vicinity of Albany and Troy was such as to prevent a fair and impartial trial as to the plaintiff FISK. The Court ought not to consult the convenience of witnesses, when the ends of justice will thereby be prevented.

Mr. R. W. PECKAM, Jr., in behalf of the defendants, claimed that there was no force whatever in the argument of his opponent, that equal and exact justice would not be meted out to the plaintiff in the City of Troy. There were no fairer minded men, or men of stronger sense of justice anywhere in the State than the judges of that district. He insisted that the order of Judge BRADY was not an appealable order; that it involved no substantial rights according to the intention of the statute; and even if it did the plaintiff had no right to appeal, because he had, by his counsel, elected to have the case tried in Troy. The decision was reserved.

The First Arrest Under the Census Law.

Assistant Marshal WM. B. LUDLOW forwarded a complaint to Marshal SHARPE, yesterday, against Mrs. O'KEEFE, of No. 202 Madison-street. He charged the latter with having ejected him from her apartments on his making application to her for information in regard to the census. The woman was arrested by Deputy Marshal ROBINSON, but it was subsequently decided to commence a civil action against her for the recovery of a penalty.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But few persons were in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Jan. 6,) and the only sale effected during the day was made by JAMES M. MILLER, who disposed of all the right, title and interest in and to a certain lease of seven lots, located on the south side of Twentieth-street, 400 feet west of Tenth-avenue. The lots are each 25x91, and the per annum ground rent upon each lot is $120. The lease, having about ten years to run, was sold to D. MILLIKEN for $6,650. No other business was transacted.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, have, at private sale, disposed of the property advertised in the TIMES, comprising the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 55 West Ninth-street. The premises were owned by Prof. CHARLES DAVIS and were sold to Miss OLIVE LOGAN.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Ten years' lease of 7 lots, s. s. 20th-st., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., plot 175x91, ground rent $120 per annum ... $6,650

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Dean-st., n. s., 2076 ft. w. of Nosius-st., 21x100 ... $4,124
Ewen and Moor sts., n. w. corner, 25x75 ... 5,000
Grand-st., n. s., 27 ft. e. of 4th-st., 62.6x20.6x62.7 ... 3,500
Lorimer-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Nassau-av. ... 5,000
Lott-st., w. s., 480 ft. n. of Canarsie-lane, 50x130 ... 800
Monroe-st., n. s., 138 ft. e. of Yates-av., 18.9x100 ... 4,000
Manhasset-place, e. s., 60 ft. n. of Coles-st., 40x86 ... 2,100
Union-st., n. s., 263 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x100 ... 14,000
1st-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of North 7th-st., 25x100 ... 9,500
9th-st., n. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 100x200 ... 10,000
South 9th-st., n. s., 89 ft. w. of 7th-st., 18x102.8x25.6x101 ... 11,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 105 ft. w. of Williams-av., 25x101 ... 2,500
Baltic-av. and Washington-st., n. w. corner, 100x100 ... 1,840
Conklin-av., n. s., 702.6 ft. e. of Canarsie road, 50x102.10, mortgage $1,400 ... 2,800
Clermont-av., e. s., 185 ft. s. of Green-av., 20x100, h. and l., c. ... 13,500
Kimball and Berdan avs., centre lines, thence n. e. to Hinsdale-av. x thence s. e. to Oyster Pond, New-York Bay, x thence s. to Kimball-av. x thence n. w. to beginning, 20 acres 2 rods, exclusive of streets ... 8,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 104.2 ft. e. of Kent-av., 40x100x24x50x64.2x155 ... 10,500
Maspeth and Stewart avs., n. w. corner, thence n. to creek x thence n. w. to Benton-st. x—x250 x60x230x280 ... 1,800
United States-av., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Atlantic-av., 100x135, probable mistake in deed ... 700
Willoughby-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Spencer-st., 18x90 ... 3,600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rye.

Centre-st., w. s., 4 lots, map of Mount Jefferson, each 50x100 ... $7,000

West Chester.

Avenue E, w. s., lot No. 106 Unionport, 105x105 ... $400

West Farms.

Madison-av., lots Nos. 150 and 151, Bathgate Farm, 100x100 ... $1,100

White Plains.

Bank-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of M. Fisher's, 50x150 ... $650

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Mt. Pleasant-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Parker-st., 50x120 ... $16,000
South 6th-st., e. s., 425 ft. from 16th-av., 200x100 ... 3,200
New-st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 1st-st., 20x103 ... 450
Court-st., s. s., 24 ft. w. of Littleton-av., 22x100 ... 850
Shipman-st., e. s., 78 ft. n. of William-st., 20x74 ... 1,050

Belleville.

High-st., w. s., 217 ft. from Spears' property, 31x100 ... $325

South Orange.

Munn-av., e. s., 146 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 46x100 ... $700
Douglass-st., n. s., 1,000 ft. w. of Grove-st., 50x100 ... 250
Douglass-st., n. s., 750 ft. w. of Grove-st., 150x100 ... 750
Douglass-st., n. s., 900 ft. w. of Grove-st., 100x100 ... 500
Douglass-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Grove-st., 100x100 ... 500
Douglass-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Grove-st., 100x100 ... 500

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Varick-st., 25x100 ... $1,000
South 4th-st. and Newark-av., s. e. corner, 24x56 ... 3,000
Lot 8, block D, reservoir map, 25x124 ... 2,300
Lots Nos. 16, 17 and 18, map of Lafayette, 75x100 ... 2,000

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 31 and 32, Gould estate, 50x100 ... $600

Hoboken.

8th-st., n. s., 82 ft. w. of Bloomfield-st., 18x80 ... $1,000

Union.

Lot No. 7, block No. 5, Jacob Geaser's lot, 25x100 ... $275

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone modern house; 20.10 by 50; lot 100 feet; 16th-st. near 5th-av.; price very low; also, a printed list of dwellings and stores. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CORNER PROPERTY north-west corner Canal and Mercer sts., 43 feet frontage on Canal-st. Splendid location for banking or wholesale purposes. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop complete brown-stone dwelling, for sale low; possession; 39th-st. near 5th-av.; 21.6 by 55; lot 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,
DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKS OR BANKERS,
NOS. 542 AND 544
BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE—Basement (two steps below sidewalks) and sub-cellar, and all the lofts, now divided into offices, but which will be stripped of partitions and fitted as may be wanted for mercantile purposes; or the large and elegant basements and sub-cellar as it is to be put in order; lot 40x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE FIRST floor above the street, at No. 162 Broadway, between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st.; heated by steam; just painted, &c.; rent, $600 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

BOWERY PROPERTY TO LEASE—No. 78, above Canal-st., running to Elizabeth; excellent for store or manufactory; would build to suit first-class tenants. WM. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35, 12 M.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, an entire first-class four-story marble building, about 20x107 feet, now occupied by Singer & Co. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN, E. D.—A most desirable manufactory, all in order for use with good steam power. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF FINE clay land, with river front, and every facility for manufacturing brick with machinery; also several fine residences for sale on the island. Col. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J. Astor House from 12 to 2 o'clock.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—3¼, 12, 20, 45, 100 and 160 acres, from $2,500 up, at bargains. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot, 45 minutes from Wall-st., 30 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST.; ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST.; ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 103 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 28 by 115 feet.

CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 72 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 235 feet on Wooster-st.

LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 173 feet 6 inches on Laurens-st.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Exchange-place.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.
BETHUNE-STREET.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 12 Bethune-st., north side, between Washington and Greenwich sts.
MAGGIE DAVIS, Administratrix.
THOMAS H. RANOWSKY, Proctor.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 25, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,660 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business Dec. 27, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,882,037 36
Overdrafts	1,894 67
United States bonds to secure circulation	600,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	400,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	10,300 00
Due from other national banks	36,314 88
Due from other banks and bankers	52,946 50
Banking-house	70,000 00
Current expenses	15,852 02
Taxes paid	15,505 08
Cash items (including stamps)	69,575 81
Exchanges for Clearing-house	819,014 59
Bills of other national banks	18,037 00
Bills of State banks	107 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	5,049 75
Specie, viz.: coin	80,777 74
Gold Treasury notes	201,240 00
Gold checks on other banks	40,579 35
Legal-tender notes	144,575 00
Clearing-house certificates	120,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	300,000 00
Total	$4,790,948 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	400,000 00
Discount	19,744 52
Exchange	208 82
Interest	44,282 18
Profit and loss	191,084 16
National bank circulation outstanding	530,241 00
Dividends unpaid	2,678 00
Individual deposits	2,337,357 91
Certified checks	349,202 86
Due to national banks	329,979 60
Due to other banks and bankers	306,103 94
Total	$4,790,948 04

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1871. NOEL B. SANBORN, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest:
R. M. BLATCHFORD, JAMES FRASER, WM. M. KINGSLAND, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$806,349 20
Overdrafts	639 30
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,605 00
Due from other national banks	60,298 00
Due from State banks and bankers	1,579 49
Current expenses	4,742 27
Checks and other cash items	26,361 77
Exchanges for Clearing-house	43,391 80
Bills of other national banks	40,463 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	8,741 21
Specie—coin	424 00
Legal-tender notes	141,800 00
Clearing-house certificates	260,000 00
Total	$1,910,399 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Interest	24,216 29
Profit and loss	2,162 22
Circulating notes outstanding	266,270 00
Individual deposits	1,090,439 86
Certified checks	23,162 37
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,500 00
Due to national banks	446 33
Total	$1,910,399 07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1871. E. R. MCCARTY, Notary Public, in and for the City and County of New-York.
Correct. Attest:
AMOS R. ENO, J. N. PHELPS, AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.
Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½, and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 28, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31, 1870, to Jan. 10, 1871, both inclusive.
L. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

AMERICAN VENTILATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 16 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Ventilation Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may come regularly before them.
F. H. PAGE, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York. The annual stockholders' meeting and election of Trustees will be held at the Company's office, on MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. G. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Relief Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JAN. 4.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.
T. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

FOR SALE BY
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.,
No. 59 Broadway and Exchange-court.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1870.
$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due
BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the
FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and McKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Jan. 6, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the third class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 194 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a check for $398 55, drawn by T. D. Beach upon the First National Bank of Springfield, Mass., to the order of J. T. Kilbreth, the same having been lost or stolen, and payment stopped.
J. T. KILBRETH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Eighty-fifth Dividend.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
J. R. CARTER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., Dec. 31, 1870.
The trustees of this institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 9th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
Net assets Jan. 1, 1871 ... $307,602 58
Cash capital ... 200,000 00
Net surplus Jan. 1, 1871 ... $107,602 58
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Two per Cent., payable 10th January next, and a scrip dividend of Four per Cent., deliverable at same date. The transfer-book will be closed from 31st December until 10th January next.
SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1871. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, on the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on SATURDAY, 31st inst.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1870. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building). A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst. WM. R. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. DIVIDEND—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 16. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President; HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company's Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 365 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.
If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, December, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars; and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 15, 1870.
The trustees of this institution have declared the Fortieth Semi-annual Dividend, on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January. Also an extra dividend of One-half of One per Cent. out of the accumulated surplus, payable at the same time.
Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust-funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.
If the interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.
ASSETS, $5,012,460 76.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
H. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.
Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIDDLE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER
Savings Institution,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 16, 1871, will draw interest from the first. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BEYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—SIX per Cent. interest allowed on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Interest has been declared at the following rates per annum: Six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums, and is credited and payable Jan. 16, 1871.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

MEDICAL.

GETTING MARRIED.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATever cause, requiring special treatment should consult Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF town, a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; City reference required. Inquire at No. 8 University-place, on Saturday between 11 and 12 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 23, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:
ROUTE NO. TWO (2).
From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.
The weight to be transported will not exceed 20,000,000 pounds.
Bidders will state their place of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $4,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.
The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.
Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.
Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.
By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
[illegible] L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the superintendent.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.
Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $20,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District Attorney of the district, who is the resident.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS, (FORM FURNISHED by me,) in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of Stone, at the National Cemetery, near Yorktown, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application by those desiring to bid. Separate bids for building this Lodge of Brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a nurse's situation, or nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; very respectable; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machine; experienced nurse; good references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a very respectable woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, &c.; excellent baker; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl in a small private family to do general housework; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; has three years' City reference from her last employer; has none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 343 6th-av., corner of 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 17th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as lady's maid, and seamstress; or will take care of growing children and seamstress; best references can be given. Call at No. 320 6th-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 217 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; last employer can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest and industrious; a good driver and an excellent groom; best City references. Call or address for two days, Carriage Factory, Nos. 18 and 20 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of references from last employer. Address J. H., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good groom; experienced City driver; best City reference. Call or address No. 87 West 33d-st., for two days.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTed in a wholesale hardware house; competent, and familiar with the equation of payments; salary first year, $600; best references required. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 3,200 Post-office.

NEWSPAPERS.

NEW VOLUME
of the
LEADER.

TO-DAY COMMENCES THE 17TH VOLUME
of the
SATURDAY LEADER.
Price per copy seven cents.

In addition to its Political, Editorial, Dramatic, Literary and Journalistic Gossip, (for which during the successive régimes of Clancy, Henry Clapp, Jr., Fish, Van Buren, &c., it was peculiarly famous), there is this week a LEADER bombardment and fusilade upon
THE MOUNTEBANK GREELEY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 608 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMES, Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 229 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. & [illegible].

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia......Sat., Jan. 7	Iowa......Wed., Jan. 25
Australia....Sat., Jan. 14	Tyrian......Wed., Feb. 8
Britannia....Sat., Jan. 21	Britannia....Wed., Feb. 22
India.......Sat., Jan. 28	Iowa.......Wed., Mar. 8
Columbia....Sat., Feb. 4	Tyrian......Wed., Mar. 22
Europa......Sat., Feb. 11	Britannia...Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax.) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin......$75	Steerage......$30
To London......80	To London......35
To Halifax, N. S....20	To Halifax, N. S....15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes.. Jan. 11	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd.. Jan. 12	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Weds.. Jan. 18, via Halifax.	Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
	China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $30 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON.............SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau) Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Saturday, Jan. 28.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Tuesday, Feb. 7.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. BOLGER, will leave Pier No. 20 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 14.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WHY I AM A UNIVERSALIST.
A Discourse by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the EVENING by Rev. HENRY E. HOVEY. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FREE (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Services SUNDAYS: 7, holy communion; 10, morning prayer; 10½, litany, (choral;) 11, holy communion (choral) and sermon; 4, evening prayer, (choral;) 7½, compline (choral) and sermon. WEEK DAYS: 7, holy communion; 9, morning prayer; 5, evening prayer; (choral, Wednesdays and Fridays.)

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., in behalf of the cause of African colonization. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. SAMSON, President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D., and Rev. Dr. ORCUTT, Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. W. N. MCVICAR will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. SACKMAN. Sacramental services at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; also at the close of evening sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—The daily Union Prayer-meeting, held in the lecture-room, will hereafter commence at 4 P. M. Young Men's meeting on Thursday evening at 8 and on Saturday evening at 8. Elementary class in vocal music will commence Jan. 14.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Preaching, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; sacrament, 3 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services SABBATH DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

HARLEM FOURTH UNITARIAN SOCIETY.—Rev. W. J. CLARKE will give a lecture at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, on *Things Old and New.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

A CALVINISTIC VIEW OF SANCTIFICATION.—JOHN Q. ADAMS, Pastor, will preach corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 3 P. M., on *What Is Gospel Sanctification?* Seats free. He will also preach at 10½ A. M., and deliver his annual sermon to young men at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS. Subject in the MORNING—*The Three Graces.* EVENING—*The Lost Treasure Found.* All are invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. *On the Plan of Salvation;* and at 7½ P. M., to young men *On Mental Culture.* Come and hear. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REVIVAL MEETINGS ARE HELD in Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church, between 2d and 3d avs., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday. SUNDAY, services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The public are invited. Seats free. Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor.

COOPER UNION SERVICES.—REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS will speak to the people in the great Hall of the Cooper Union, every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers, and all who are without a place in Church, are cordially invited, and all are welcome.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 7½. All are cordially invited.

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., Pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., will preach the first of a series of Home Sermons, on SABBATH EVENING, the 8th inst. Services will commence at 7½.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL preach in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 9th-av., on SABBATH EVENING next at 7½ P. M. All are invited. N. B.—Morning service omitted.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the new Chapel of the Institution, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

DOOM OF THE NATIONS.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Great and Final Battle of the Day of God*—Rev. xix., 11, 21. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—The Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, Leader, will conduct the services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; EVENING at 7 o'clock.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will preach, D. V., in the chapel of this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Nature of Faith.* Afternoon—*Lesson of the Loss of the Pope's Temporal Power.*

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the tenth lecture in the course to young people, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D.D., RECTOR of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 5th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-School Union will meet with the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, in 46th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend.

REV. RALPH BYRON HOYT WILL preach in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the friends of this church are cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. DR. TRUE; in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. CURRY. General prayer meeting 3½ P.M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

EVANGELIST PREACHING ON THE Coming of the Lord at Catholic Apostolic Church, West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free. No collection.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. R. C. MORSE will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M. Missionary anniversary of the Sunday-school at 7 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the MORNING the pastor will preach his second anniversary sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

A SEXTON'S POSITION DESIRED by a party thoroughly competent. Address WARDEN, Box No. 160 *Herald* Office.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 270 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 8, upon *Waste and Expenditure.* In the EVENING he will commence a series of sermons on *The Fundamental Truths of the Bible.* Services at 10½ and 7½, respectively. All cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL deliver a series of sermons on successive Sunday Evenings, at the New-England Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., on the following
SUBJECTS:
JAN. 8.—"WHO IS THE LORD THAT WE SHOULD OBEY HIM?"
JAN. 15.—"DISCIPLINE THE DIVINE INTENT OF LIFE."
JAN. 22.—"WHAT GOD DOES TO HOLD MEN TO OBEDIENCE."
JAN. 29.—"WHAT IS SIN?"
FEB. 5.—"WHAT IS REGENERATION?"
FEB. 12.—"BIBLE VIEW OF GOD'S DECREES."
FEB. 19.—"NATIONAL EVIL."
FEB. 26.—"THE RESURRECTION."
MARCH 5.—"FUTURE REWARDS AND PENALTIES."
Services commence at 7½ o'clock. All cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors, to fill the places of Morris K. Jesup, L. Bolton Bangs, Jas. Stokes, Jr., and Bowles Colgate, whose term of office has expired, will be held on MONDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 5 and 6, and 8 and 9½ P. M.
R. R. MCBURNEY, Secretary.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—THE CONcluding services of the week of prayer will be held in the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.—Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, TYNG, SUTPHEN, CROOKS, ADAMS and PRIME will take part in the exercises. Sermon in the MORNING on *Christian Unity* by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. RIDGAWAY.

B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F. L. S., F. G. S., &c., will deliver two illustrated lectures in the lecture-room of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 10 and 17, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Unity of Plan and Evidence of Design in the Animal Frame with Comparison and Contrast of Monkeys and Men.* Tickets for each lecture, $1.

"THE WANDERING YOUNG MAN" will be the topic SABBATH EVENING, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, of Grand-street M. E. Church, near 5th, Williamsburg, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., will preach at 10½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Antioch Baptist Church, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any one who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.—DR. THOMPSON will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Reasons why the Whole Church Catholic Should Rejoice in the Downfall of the Temporal Power of the Papacy.*

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSS. MORNING at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening—*The Inspiration of the Scriptures.*

REV. DR. CHEEVER WILL PREACH on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st., on *The Record of the Walk with Christ to Emmaus;* and the Pastor, Dr. SANDERSON at 10½ A. M. All welcome.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE "Old Brewery," No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the "Points," Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. DR. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes. Rev. J. B. DAVENPORT at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P.M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plymouth Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av. SUNDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Future State.* Seats free. The public cordially invited.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL sing, and prominent speakers address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY at 2. Also, Hutchinsons will give a sacred concert in the EVENING, same place.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.
The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.
JAN. 2, 1871. M. F. HAZEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
R. S. GRANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN CHILD.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of GRANT & CO., and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
R. SUYDAM GRANT.
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper, at No. 50 Wall-st.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
ALFRED W. BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. H. V. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.
LEAVITT & GOULD.
No. 51 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MORRIS & BRAMAN, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation. EDWARD L. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN A. BRAMAN.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. PROUDFIT and J. CAMPBELL MAREN. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
JAN. 2, 1871. No. 23 Nassau-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the wholesale coal business at No. 111 Broadway, New-York, (Room No. 47 Trinity Building.)
EDWARD L. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st.
MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdraws from our firm, owing to ill-health, and MR. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.
JAN. 2, 1871. SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
MR. WILLIAM R. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

MR. FRANCIS E. ARNOLD HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.
ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Classes meet TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
Ladies, Misses and Masters at 4 o'clock P. M.
Gentlemen attend by card at their convenience.
Third Soiree Dansante Monday Evening, 9th inst.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING FOR SMALL CHILDREN.
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING.—OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, consisting of parlor, large bedroom and dressing-room, in an old-established house. None but those of the highest respectability need apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH bedrooms attached, second and third story, southern exposure, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-st.; one suite of three or four rooms, on third floor; private table; also one single room for a gentleman. French man cook.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—SECOND-story room, nicely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 23 Waverley-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten private lessons by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. Book-keeping and business affairs day and evening. Ladies from 11 to 1 o'clock. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. College No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 375 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
(176TH-ST.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 15th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.
Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 666 5TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New-York. Circulars sent.

TEACHERS.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH English, French and Latin, seeks a position where tuition in the above a few hours daily would be deemed a recompense for board. Address H. BROMPTON, Brooklyn.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB B. LENT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGMUND WARSHING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Warshing and Sigmund Warshing, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS HEINEMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elias Heinemann, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of January, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1871.
ja7-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON TALBOT and THEODORE R. JONES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of December, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Simeon Talbot and Theodore R. Jones, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. ISAAC N. THATCHER,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 229 Water-st., New-York City. d24-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 26th day of November, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Davis, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York. d31-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry B. Bunster, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of September, A. D. 1870. ROBERT FRANCIS,
d31-law3wSa* Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMBINED SAFETY AND PROFIT realized by investment in one of the best paying improvements in the market. No experience other than general business knowledge needed. Only moderate capital required. Large returns certain. Particulars with ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN VERMONT slate quarry. The purchaser to join the subscriber in the manufacture of tiling, cyphering slate, rod slate pencils, &c. Address E. R., No. 1 West 34th-st.

A STOCK-BROKERAGE HOUSE, with a respectable capital and moderate business, would like to confer with another party similarly situated with a view to a consolidation of resources and business. Address BROKER, Post-office Box 4,388.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—GRAND MATINEE.
14TH-ST. THEATRE, NEAR 6TH-AV.
Lessees...........SNYDER & WHEATLEIGH
Business Manager...........D. DE VIVO
ONLY GRAND TROVATORE MATINEE.
THE GREAT CSILLAG, GAZZANIGA, LEFRANC, REINA.
AT 1 O'CLOCK. Doors open at 12.
TUESDAY—OPERA NIGHT—BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Admission $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10; reserved dress circle, $1; gallery, 50 cents.
Sale of seats at the box-office of the theatre, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway.

THE CHARITY BALL.
The fifteenth annual ball for the benefit of the NURSERY, will take place under the usual management at the Academy of Music, on the evening of THURSDAY, 2d February.

CHARITY BALL.
JAN. 19, 1871, AT THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
In aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.
Music by Grafulla and Lander's Bands.
Supper by Delmonico.
Private boxes may be had by applying to Dr. Geo. F. Foote, No. 6 West 22d-st., and at the Academy of Music. President, Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT.
Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Park Godwin, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Mrs. E. H. Wales, Mrs. D. T. Blodgett; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Raymond.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
AT THE REQUEST OF MANY PATRONS AND IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RECENT BAD WEATHER, THE RAFFLING AND AUCTIONEERING WILL BE CONTINUED THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 7 to 11 o'clock, WHEN THE FAIR WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE.
All having chances in the GRAND RAFFLE, the PICTURE RAFFLE, and the SILVER RAFFLE requested to attend.
By order of
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman.

THE FIRST ANNUAL
SOCIAL AND MUSICAL REUNION
OF THE
VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
Will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1871.
Members of the Association, the Regiment and their friends, can procure tickets as follows. Price $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane,
HENRY EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.,
LOUIS E. BADER, No. 123 Pearl-st.,
GILBERT L. ARROWSMITH, No. 11 South-st.,
WILLIAM D. BRIGGS, No. 138 Bowery,
CHARLES E. BOSTWICK, No. 171 Broadway,
CHARLES H. COVELL, No. 534 Broadway,
PETER J. BOGERT, No. 615 Broadway,
E. C. CAHILL, No. 635 Broadway,
J. C. RUSHTON, corner 25th-st. and Broadway, and at the Armory.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
Will lecture under the auspices of the above Association at
STEINWAY HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1871, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SUBJECT: "MEN'S RIGHTS."
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale on and after SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.
E. HASLER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

EIGHTH POPULAR CONCERT.
SATURDAY, JAN. 7, AT 2 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Miss ANTOINETTE RONCONI,
Miss SARA E. THOMPSON,
Signor GEORGIO RONCONI,
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI,
ANTONIO L. MORA.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,
No. 66—PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY,
from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½.
Mr. W. CAULFIELD, Organist, of Grace Church, Brooklyn; Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Vocalist, TODAY.
Admission 15 cents. Ten tickets $1.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION.
With the important addition of 150 superb paintings, collected in Europe during the past six months, by Mr. Henry W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MISS MARIE KREBS'
FOUR PIANO-FORTE RECITALS
Will take place at Steinway Hall Jan. 14, 21, 28 and Feb. 4, 1871, to commence at 1 P. M.
Season tickets, $4; single admission, $1 50. For sale at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

THE JEROME HOPKINS ORPHEONIST FREE CHORAL SCHOOLS AND SOCIETY'S third Concert for the Fund, and second annual Ball THIS EVENING, Jan. 7, at Apollo Hall, at 8 o'clock. EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA will supply the dance music. Tickets, for three persons, $5; sold at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway. N. B.—Members of these schools admitted free.
J. B. CONGER, Agent.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give a series of Oratorio performances with this Society on her return from the West, under the Conductorship of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. The first will be "The Messiah," on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the Academy of Music. It is expected that every member will be at the rehearsal MONDAY EVENING next. T. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SECOND CONCERT—SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN.
ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

YOUR CHARACTER!—HAVE A FULL written Chart, and know where you stand; examinations daily at No. 389 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.
The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.
The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.
In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.
Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.
Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
599 boxes fresh Malta Oranges.
400 boxes fresh St. Michaels Oranges.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River:
2,419 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
4,824 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
606 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.—MONDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½, at the sales-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, the entire stock of retail dealer in boys' and men's clothing. The goods are seasonable, of the best manufacture and recent styles, and sold on account of the owner giving up the business. Can be examined on Saturday afternoon.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. | OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1871.—ALL SIZES, FROM 25 cents to $5. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
CLOSING NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, FRIDAY.
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT,
of Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
THE LAST
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 1½ o'clock.
On MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 9,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's historical play of
RICHELIEU,
which will be produced in a very superior manner with the addition to the regular company, of
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who has been specially engaged, and who will appear on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, in the romantic drama of
LOVE AND LOYALTY.
Both plays will be carefully presented with NEW SCENERY, by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE; FURNITURE by DEUEL; MACHINERY by DUNNE and Assistants. The Dramatis Personae, under the direction of MR. D. W. WALLER, will comprise
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT...as...DE MAUPRAT
Mr. SHERIDAN.........as.......DE BARADAS
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH......as.........RICHELIEU
Mr. FENNO............as............JOSEPH
Mr. ANDERSON.........as...........HUGUET
Mr. PITOU............as.........LOUIS XIII
Mr. PATEMAN..........as.......DE BERINGHEN
Mr. HOWSON...........as..........ORLEANS
Master SEYMOUR.......as..........FRANCOIS
Miss PATEMAN......as.....JULIE DE MORTIMER
Miss LIVINGSTON...as.....MARION DE LORME
For cast of LOVE AND LOYALTY see future advertisements.
Box-book now open. Seats may be secured six days in advance at the usual places.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will give five performances of his inimitable character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Brooklyn, on
MONDAY, JAN. 9, TUESDAY, JAN. 10,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, FRIDAY, JAN. 13,
SATURDAY, JAN. 14,
with the company, costumes, &c., from
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Box-sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy, or at Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
"The comic sensation of 1870."—*Herald.*
EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL
FURTHER
NOTICE
THE AMUSING
LOCAL COMEDY, SARATOGA
"The audience first tittered, then chuckled, then broke into cachinnatory volleys, and finally abandoned itself to roars of laughter."—*Times.* SARATOGA SARATOGA SARATOGA SARATOGA
, SARATOGA MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1½.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
The favorite resort for families and children.
THE FAIRY SPECTACLE, CINDERELLA.
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
THE TEAM OF TINY PONIES.
THE ILLUMINATED BALL-ROOM.
Bareback horsemanship. Dexterous acrobats, gymnasts and athletes. Extensive and valuable stud of horses, ponies, &c.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 251 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.
200 PRIZES VALUED AT $6,500.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.
Among the prizes are 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, 1½ karats; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18-karat Geneva chain, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1½ karat; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1½ karat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1-8 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine 3-stone Diamond Ring; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin; 1 fine Enameled Watch, lady's size; 1 Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 Diamond Ring; 50 fine Gold and Enameled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Ear-rings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 251 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.
We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.
J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1871. Boxes may be obtained from W. C. Rogers & Co., No. 28 John-st. A. Bridgman & Son, No. 576 Broadway.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—No. 211 4th-av., New-York. Thorough instruction in all branches of music. Miss E. Cooke, Superintendent. Henry Schroeder, Director. H. Peters, Secretary.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

BALLS.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
On MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 9 P. M.
New classes are now forming for second quarter. Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870. JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON F. BLANCK,
jy22-law6mSa* Executors of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1870.
MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.
au13-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.
n12-law6mSa* H. OOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870.
WILLIAM MARX,
n19-law6mSa* JONAS SONNEBORN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.
ISAAC L. KIP, }
n26-law6mSa* HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 98 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870.
d10-law6mSa* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870.
MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 310 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870. ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.
d24-law6mSa*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
Mr. T. W. Robertson's new play of
WAR.
"THE MOUNTING OF THE PIECE IS FAULTLESS, AND THE SCENERY IS AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH."—*Herald.*
Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss FOWLER, Miss BLAISDELL and Miss MCCORMACK and others.
ACT FIRST.
VILLA AND GARDEN AT SEVENOAKS—Kent.
BEFORE THE WEDDING.
"Laughing girls, a beautiful rural landscape, a joyful betrothal breakfast, and some ingenious appositions of comic characters pave the way excellently for the deeper tints that follow."—*Times.*
ACT SECOND.
RUINED CHURCH AND DEBRIS OF THE FIGHT ON THE FIELD OF WOERTH,
AFTER THE BATTLE.
"This is no mere dramatic tableau, but truth; and Mr. Wallack has arranged the details with his usual keen eye to picturesque effect. No histrionic scene in our memory has brought so vividly to mind as the stage of Wallack's in the second act of 'War,' Byron's famous passage in the third canto of 'Childe Harold.'"—*Times.*
ACT THIRD.
VILLA AT SEVENOAKS.
THE LOST.
"The whole is an effective realistic transcript of actual life—an absolute reflex of the passing time. It evokes throughout the same kind of interest which the reader of the morning journal daily takes in telegraphic dispatches dated at or near the seat of the Franco-Prussian war. In fine, it has the interest of actuality."—*Herald.*
WAR
MATINEE
AT 1½ P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

WALLACK'S.
WAR
MATINEE.
WAR
MATINEE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 7,
At 1½ P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Reappearance of
Mlle. AIMEE,
in Offenbach's charming Opera,
LES BRIGANDS.
Every evening until further notice,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA......................Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO...................Mlle. PERSINI
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, AT 2,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA......Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO........Mlle. SUZANNE THAL
SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND, SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT
of the new
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.
This unrivaled Band numbers
ONE HUNDRED
Performers, all of whom appear in their new and magnificent
FULL-DRESS UNIFORM.
The programme will comprise
POPULAR SELECTIONS.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....Signor CARLO PATTI
Admission (without seats)...........50 cents
Reserved seats............................$1

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY,
MATINEE AT 1½, EVENING AT 8,
of the grand Dramatic Sensation of the age, the gorgeous Spectacular Drama of
THE BLACK CROOK,
with entire New Scenery and Effects, and the
LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
ONLY MATINEE TODAY, AT 2 P. M., of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Last time, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON,
Supported by the renowned
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Matinee this day at 2. | Afternoon and night.
Matinee this day at 2. | The new comedy,
Matinee this day at 2. | KIND TO A FAULT, and
Matinee this day at 2. | the burlesque of ALADDIN.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
Ever exhibited in this country now on view at the
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

JAMES FAIRMAN'S STUDIO, NO. 212 5th-av.—Open to visitors every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S
UNIVERSITY COURSE.
SECOND LECTURE,
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
at 11½ A. M., in Association Hall.
Subject—SAVONAROLA.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE ON SCIENCE AND ART.—The course of 1871 will be inaugurated by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, M. D., *On the Dynamics of Life,* on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 8 P. M. precisely, in the Great Hall.
Tickets for the course can be procured gratis at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A NEW KIND OF PARLOR ORGAN.—The most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Call and see or send for circular. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, †5:15, 5:45 and †6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, †5:15, 6 and †6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 8:45 A. M.; 1:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 9:00 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. | WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 22, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The New and the Old Year—The Situation—Matters at Holguin—Surrender of Insurgents—Mexican Exiles—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870.

Before this letter reaches New-York another year will have been ushered into existence, and with it the continuance of the Cuban revolution, which the Spaniards persist in calling an insurrection. Apparently there is no change, and in many respects we must admit that no change of importance has really taken place. It is undoubtedly true that the number of Cubans in arms, or rather of those who opposed the Spaniards, has decreased materially. The Cubans have also been driven out of many districts, wherein they formerly had things their own way. But it is the opinion of cool and impartial observers that we are no nearer to the end of the revolution than we were six or eight months ago. Your correspondent has sources of information which are thoroughly trustworthy, and all the information received indicates that the revolution will last a long time yet, that much more blood will be shed, and that the majority of Cubans and Spaniards are completely in the dark as to the condition of affairs in the interior.

MATTERS AT HOLGUIN.

Holguin itself is again assuming the tranquil aspect it has worn for some time, but the discovered conspiracy has frightened the people considerably, and the utmost vigilance is exercised. Although the ringleaders were detected and punished, there is no evidence that the conspirators have given up their plan, and the flame may burst forth when least expected. The punishment meted out has been extremely severe, eight men having paid the penalty with their lives. The culprits were all natives of the jurisdiction, and, what is more remarkable, all were active members of the Holguin volunteers. The Spaniards have always boasted that the Holguin volunteers were the most loyal, as nearly all of them were native Cubans; if this be a sample of their loyalty, the Spaniards had better put a couple of sentries beside each volunteer. A ninth accused was sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary, and twelve others were placed at the disposition of the Captain-General, to be dealt with as he may direct. The plot was denounced to the Spanish authorities by a colored man named JOSE VALENZUELA. How much VALENZUELA received for his services is not known. At the investigation it appeared plainly that the plan of the conspirators had been to capture the town of Holguin on Christmas Eve, and not on the 8th, as had been erroneously stated. The death of AURECOCHEA and the denouncement of the mulatto, produced the complete failure of the plan, which otherwise would have been successful, and have enabled the Cubans to have matters their own way, at least for a time, in the jurisdiction of Holguin.

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS.

Surrenders continue in very large numbers, over three hundred persons having come into Puerto Principe on a single day. All these presentados, or persons coming from within the insurgent lines, present, according to the statement of several eye-witnesses, a most lamentable sight, such as would move the stoutest heart to pity and tears. Covered with but a few miserable rags, some of them full of sores and disgusting skin diseases, these people have suffered hunger and danger, ruining their health, all for the sake of seeing their country free. They have beheld their children suffering, and yet they would not submit again to Spanish rule; but suffering has become in many cases too great for human nature to endure, and at last, in order to preserve the lives of their wives and innocent children, they have come in, waiting for a favorable change. The charitable people of the United States would do a great thing in sending provisions, clothing and money to these unfortunates, leaving the question of sympathy with one or the other of the contending factions entirely aside, and looking at the matter only in the light of charity. The true reason for so many surrenders must, however, be looked for in another direction. During the Summer months but few Cubans were necessary to make a stand against the Spaniards, but as the dry season sets in affairs must necessarily change, and larger forces are required to defend every mountain pass and cross-road, unless the Spaniards be tacitly allowed to capture the remaining revolutionists and execute the leaders at pleasure. Some three weeks ago, President CESPEDES called a number of his most prominent civil and military leaders together, at Las Cabreras, and the expediency of a levy en masse was there discussed. Nearly all of those present voted in favor of it, though foreseeing that if the law was put in practice, numbers would try to leave the insurgent lines and remain near some Spanish detachment, without taking part in the military movements. The law was not proclaimed, nor has it been put into vigor generally, but measures have been taken by the revolutionists to secure an increase of their force.

MEXICAN EXILES.

The Mexican Ex-President FELIX ZULOAGA, who has been residing here for nearly ten years, and who had been banished by JUAREZ, will return to Mexico within a few days, taking advantage of the recent amnesty granted to old sinners by the Mexican Congress. ZULOAGA publishes a card in this morning's Voz, thanking the people for the favors shown to him during his stay. ZULOAGA is a man of very narrow mind and intellect, but he enjoys a certain popularity with the Mexican Church party. A number of other Mexican refugees are also returning to Mexico, while others remain here. Among those who will not return is the eldest son of Gen. SANTA ANNA, who, in partnership with Gen. A. MARQUEZ, the so-called "Tiger of Tacubaya," has a pawnbroking establishment, and does a very good business. As pawnbrokers and money-lenders, SANTA ANNA and MARQUEZ are considered to be the keenest and most avaricious of their class. Ex-Minister J. M. DURAN sticks to his business as an exchange broker, and is a favorite among merchants.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

VALMASEDA has issued an order allowing cattle to be imported into the town of Santiago de Cuba free of duty, and has also placed AYALA in possession of the Postmaster-Generalship, from which that gentleman had been kept by Gen. RODAS....It is estimated that the sugar crop of 1870-71 will be twenty-five per cent. less than that of 1869-70....The opera has not proved a great success, artistically speaking, and the only real artists who have also gained the good will of the public are Mmes. FEDERICI and VISCONTI, soprani; Miss KATE MORENSI, contralto, and Signor VILLANI tenor. Nearly all try to flatter the peculiar taste of the Havana public, which prefers loud shouting and a strong voice to artistic singing....The vice of gambling is on the increase, and the Casino Habanero and upper floors of the notorious Louvre are crowded nightly; it is understood that VALMASEDA will take some steps to suppress this, but as all these gambling hells pay a regular salary to the majority of Government employes, whose duty it is to prevent gambling, it is extremely doubtful whether the efforts of VALMASEDA will prove fruitful of good results. QUASIMODO.

A Murderous Assault—A Woman Stabbed Eighteen Times.

Last evening SARAH VANDERVEER, colored, aged twenty-four years, of No. 192 Greene-street, met a colored man named SAMUEL MURRAY, with whom she had formerly lived, in front of MCBRIDE'S grocery, a few doors from where she lived. A few words passed, and MURRAY, with some sharp instrument, suddenly made a savage attack on the woman, stabbing her no less than eighteen times, once in the abdomen, five times in the back, and three times each in the chest, right and left arm, face and forehead. The rascal then fled. The woman was removed to the Mercer-street Police Station, and Police Surgeon FRELIGH summoned to attend her. Strange to say, none of the wounds are dangerous, most of them being mere scratches. After her wounds were dressed the woman was taken home by her friends, she refusing to go to the hospital. Search was made for MURRAY, but up to a late hour he had not been arrested. He is well known to the Police, and it is not believed that he can long escape arrest. He is described as a desperate fellow, who has already served two terms in State Prison, one of ten and one of seven years, for felonious assaults. The woman says that she formerly lived with MARTIN, but about four years ago she left him, and attempted to lead a decent, virtuous life. Lately she has been employed in a laundry at No. 21 Amity-street. MARTIN has repeatedly endeavored to induce her to return and live with him, but she has uniformly declined to do so. Latterly, MARTIN has threatened to take her life unless she would accede to his request, but this did not shake her resolution. At the time she met MARTIN she was on the way home from the laundry. On meeting her, MARTIN asked her if she would go and live with him, and when she again refused in positive terms, he produced the weapon and assailed her. The point of the weapon was blunt, and this fact, together with the thickness of the woman's clothing, undoubtedly saved her life. The only wound which really seemed to give her pain was one in the chest, the point of the weapon having struck the breast bone.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM SMITH, a State Senator in Florida, was found, on Thursday afternoon, in the Fifteenth Precinct, suffering from apparent severe sickness. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and died at that institution. He has filled several important offices, and represented the United States at foreign Courts. He studied law in the office of Senator FESSENDEN'S father, in Maine, was subsequently a State Senator in Florida, and was also a Judge in the Internal Revenue Court. In 1855 he was Secretary of Legation to the Spanish Embassy, and on his return to this country was sent as Chargé d'Affaires to Mexico. While there he suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, and has been quite sick for three years past. He resided with a friend at No. 261 West Forty-second-street, was a widower, and leaves no family. Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday, and found that death had been caused by heart disease.

The following officers for the ensuing year of Continental Lodge, F. and A. M., were duly installed at the Lodge Room, No. 33 Union-square, in this City, on Wednesday evening, by R. W. ELLWOOD E. THORNE, District Deputy Grand Master: Herman G. Carter, W. Master; John E. Flagler, S. Warden; Frank B. Whitfield, J. Warden; Peter J. Bogert, Treasurer; James B. Smith, Secretary; Edward M. L. Ehlers, S. Deacon; Alex. S. Van Note, J. Deacon; Ebenezer J. Hyde, S. M. C.; Samuel Hockey, J. M. C.; Brainerd Howell, Marshal; Albert T. Merchant and George M. Dusenbury, Stewards; William H. Benjamin, Organist; Albert G. Dawes, Tiler; James R. Hatheway, William H. Taylor and Daniel S. Riddle, Trustees. Before the installation ceremonies a lecture on "Lebanon" was delivered by the Master elect.

Miss JULIA COLMAN, of Brooklyn, will lecture in the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, near Eighth-avenue, on Monday, Jan. 9, at 7½ P. M. Subject—"Intemperance Our Heritage," showing what we suffer because our ancestors have been intemperate ever since the Flood. On Wednesday evening next Miss COLMAN will deliver a lecture—"Alcohol Our Enemy"—in the Noble-street Presbyterian Church, at Greenpoint. She is a talented lady, and will, doubtless, interest all who may listen.

The annual general meeting of the Empire Club, Fortieth-street and Lexington-avenue, was held on Tuesday last, RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER presiding. There was a very large attendance, and the condition of the Club was declared to be very flattering. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, President; S. MILLER, Vice-President; T. ROSENTHAL, Treasurer; M. J. WALDHEIMER, Secretary. After the election the officers were duly installed, and an elegant banquet, with toasts and speeches, followed.

Mr. C. H. FARRELL has brought an action in the First District Court, before Justice QUINN, against the *Free Press* Association, for the purpose of recovering $100, being two weeks' salary, which he claims is due to him as editor of the *Free Press*. He claims that he was employed in the early part of last Autumn for one year, at a salary of $50 per week, and that he was discharged without cause on the 12th of December. The case was tried yesterday, but no decision given.

The annual ball of Adams Express Employes Association was held, last evening, in Irving Hall. The Association numbers over 100 members. Mr. THOMAS HUGHES is President, J. J. BARRETT, Treasurer, and DE WITT C. SHELDON, Secretary. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. HANLEY, LEFFERTS, and HOOLE. Mr. HUGHES acted as floor manager, assisted by a committee of fourteen. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was kept up with great vivacity until after midnight. The affair was a very pleasant one.

PETER GARCIA, a native of France, aged sixty-three years, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of arsenic which he had swallowed the day before at No. 238 Sixth-avenue, with suicidal intent. The deceased, when admitted to the hospital, stated that he was too old and out of employment, so wished to die. Despite the efforts of the physicians, the poison proved fatal. GARCIA was a waiter by occupation, and well known in up-town saloons.

At the Academy of Music, the great zeal manifested by Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and her corps of officers and managers, is popularizing the Lunatic's Ball of Tuesday evening next to a wonderful degree. Just now balls are all the talk, none more so than this in aid of the Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane. It is whispered about that Prince ALBERT won't be there, but that somebody else will. A surprise is expected.

Everybody is invited to attend the Union Mutual Devotional Singing Meetings held every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the venerable Old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets. The object is to cultivate a taste for church singing. It is not only designed for readers of music, but for all who love to sing, and also for those who enjoy music.

Coroner YOUNG has postponed his inquest in the case of JOHN SMITH, the mutineer, who died of wounds inflicted by JOHN WRIGHT, mate of the ship *Shatmuc*, until Tuesday next, as the witnesses are not at hand. The mate has been sent to the Tombs to await the result of the investigation.

The first lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the Great Hall, this evening, at 8 P. M. The subject is "The Dynamics of Life," and the lecturer, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Fair at the Armory corner of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, closes to-night. A last opportunity is given today and to-night to contribute to the deserving cause, and doubtless a large assemblage will gather at the Armory.

The Franco-Irish Society, of Morrisania, a few days since gave a ball at Kirchhoff's Central Hall, in Melrose, the net proceeds of which, $45, were transmitted to the French Patriotic Aid Committee, in this City.

CHAS. SMITH, a street-lounger, was detected, yesterday, in stealing a roll of leather from the express wagon of EDWARD COOPER, as it stood in Fulton-street. Being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, the prisoner was held for trial.

BROOKLYN.

CYRUS P. DUNHAM brought suit in the Supreme Court, yesterday, against his daughter, Mrs. ANNIE M. VREDENBURGH, to recover his share of profits, amounting to $6,000, alleged to have been realized by work performed in partnership with her for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The defendant resisted the claim on the ground of mismanagement by plaintiff, and denies that any such profits were realized. The decision is reserved.

About 6½ o'clock last night LIZZIE BAKER, a young lady eighteen years of age, residing at No. 56 Montrose-avenue, while coming from her work through McGibben-street, near the corner of Ewen-street, was suddenly attacked by an unknown youth, and stabbed on the right cheek and left arm quite severely. The rascal escaped. This is the fifth case of a similar character that has happened in that section of the city within the past month, the perpetrator of which has thus far succeeded in evading the authorities. The Police are of opinion that they have all been committed by some one person laboring under a species of madness.

The trustees of Plymouth Church held a meeting on Thursday night, and resolved to raise the salary of the pastor, Mr. BEECHER, from $12,000 to $20,000 per annum. A resolution of a similar character was passed last year, but Mr. BEECHER refused to accept the advance; now, however, it is believed he will take the increase.

Superintendent LANE, of the Government Works at Fort Hamilton, was placed on trial yesterday, before Commissioner WINSLOW, charged with having appropriated a considerable quantity of hay and produce belonging to the Government to his own use. The examination will be resumed on Monday.

An attempt was made yesterday morning by four burglars to rob the furniture-store of HENRY WILSON, at the corner of Kent-avenue and Franklin-street, but their efforts were frustrated by the Police, who succeeded in capturing two of them, named HENRY BROWN and HENRY FRANKLIN.

There were 236 deaths in the city during the past week; 38 men, 63 women, 57 boys, and 78 girls. Of these, 9 were from small-pox, 31 from consumption, 7 from disease of the brain, 26 from pneumonia, and only 6 from old age.

The Superintendents of the Poor have, they say, distributed $45,000 during the past three months among the out-door poor of the city.

The property owners along the line of Hicks, Henry, Montague, Joralemon, Pierrepont, Livingston, Clinton and Atlantic streets protest against paying for the pavements recently put down upon those thoroughfares, on the ground that it was done against their wishes. Counsel has been engaged to contest the matter in the Courts.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the first regular meeting of the Newark Common Council, last night, JOHN MILLS was elected Special Police Justice. Justice MILLS was the old incumbent under the previous Republican Board. The office of Assistant Justice was declared vacant, and it will not be filled. The Mayor's vetoes on the ordinances directing that South Broad-street and Mount Pleasant-avenue be paved with Nicolson pavement were sustained.

The annual report of the Newark Fire Department contains the following interesting facts: The force now consists of 186 officers and men, and seven steam fire engines, four of which are first class, two second class, and one third class, two hook and ladder trucks, and one hand engine. During the past year there have been erected 112 hydrants, making the whole number now 296. The loss by fire during the year amounted to $378,960 55, on which there was insurance to the amount of $194,690 55.

The annual report of the Police Commissioners of Newark states that there are now on the force 136 officers and men. One-third of the patrolmen do day duty, and two-thirds night duty. With this force the city is but poorly protected, and the Commissioners ask for more men and more room for prisoners, both at Police lock-up and at the County Jail. They also ask for sub-stations in different sections of the city.

Two men, named BURKE and GRANIEN, in the employment of the American Coal Company, at the foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, were severely injured, yesterday, by the falling of a scaffold. The men were engaged in unloading a coal-boat, when the scaffold, giving way, they fell to the deck, BURKE breaking his collar bone. GRANIEN striking upon his head was taken up in an insensible condition. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

The supply of water for Jersey City is failing rapidly. It was calculated on Thursday that there would only be sufficient to last until Saturday night. The supply in the upper portions of the city has failed entirely, and two fire-engines have been sent to Belleville, to aid in keeping up the water as long as possible. The new stand-pipe to replace the one which fell a week ago cannot be put in position before the end of next week.

One hundred and fifteen destitute families were supplied with coal, and 120 families received out-door relief in Jersey City, yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Passed Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie is ordered to the Naval Academy. Assistant Surgeon Jerome Kidder is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York. Lieut. C. M. Anthony has been detached from the *Idaho*, and placed on waiting orders; Master Charles P. Hutchings, from the Asiatic fleet, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave; Passed Assistant Surgeon James Flint, from the Naval Academy on the 14th inst., and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon Winslow, from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Chelsea Navy Hospital.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 5—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and the account. American Securities closed firm; Five-twenty Bonds of the issue of 1862, 88¾; old issue 1865s, 89¼; 1867s, 88¾; Ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks closed steady; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 114½; Erie Railway Shares, 19¼; Atlantic and Great Western Shares, 29¼.

The official statement of the amount of bullion in the Bank of England, just made public, shows the increase of specie in the vaults, since last weekly statement, to be £181,000.

LONDON, Jan. 5—1½ P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88¾ for the issue of 1867. Erie Railway Shares, 19¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market today closed flat and irregular, at the following prices: Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8½d.; sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS closed unchanged at the following prices: California White Wheat, 11s. 8d.; Red Western New Spring Wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 1d.@10s. 6d.; Red Winter, 11s. Western Flour, 26s. 6d.; Corn, No. 2 Mixed New, 31s. 9d.; Oats, 3s.; Barley, 5s.; Peas, 40s. PROVISIONS—Pork, 92s. 6d.; Cheese, 72s.; Bacon, 50s. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 5—4½ P. M.—SUGAR closed active for spot and to arrive, at following quotations: spot, 35s. 6d.; to arrive, 29s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL firmer at £29@£29 1s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—FLOUR quiet; sales, 300 bbls. at last quotations. WHEAT inactive; holders firm; quotations nominal. CORN dull; sales, 2,500 bushels new Corn at 65c. OATS dull; sales 2 cars Ohio at 53½c., to arrive. BARLEY steady; sales, 2,400 bushels State at 75c., on track. PEAS and SEED neglected. PORK dull; $20 heavy Mess. LARD dull at 13c.@13½c. HIGHWINES lower; 100 bbls. sold at 89c. Dressed HOGS, two cars at $7 50. CATTLE—The receipts for the week amount to 424 car loads, against 280 to same day of last week, which caused a still further shading off in prices today. Considerable trade was done, however, at the decline, as holders offered really good stock ¼c. to ½c. lower than last week. The transactions of the day were as follows, omitting local trade: 57 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,500 lbs., at $8; 47 do., 1,270 lbs., at $6 25; 48 do., 1,287 lbs., at $6 90; 64 Indiana, 1,344 lbs. 61 do., 1,313 lbs., and 76 Illinois, 1,295 lbs., at $6 50; 32 do., 1,322 lbs., at $6; 34 do., 1,170 lbs., at $5 90; 32 do., 1,285 lbs., at $6 25; 56 do., 1,150 lbs., at $6 18; 48 do., 1,193 lbs., at $5 62; 34 Michigan, 1,199 lbs., at $6 37½; 16 Canada, 1,058 lbs., at $5; 22 do., 1,050 lbs., at $5 90; 22 do., 969 lbs., at $4 50. SHEEP—Receipts light, but market quiet. The trade of the day, however, exceeded that of any day since the opening this week. Sales: 128 Canada Sheep, averaging 124½ lbs., at $6 25; 137 do., 105 lbs., at $5; 90 do., 124 lbs., at $5 35; 22 do., 154 lbs., at $7 25; 67 do., 107 lbs., at $5 50; 117 Ohio, 86 lbs., at $5 25; 119 do., 86 lbs., at $4 60; 362 Michigan, 93¼ lbs., at $5 50. HOGS a shade higher, with sales of 1,125 head, averaging 183 lbs., at $6 45@$6 55.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—WHEAT quiet and dull. RYE dull. CORN steady but quiet. BARLEY steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada West, in store, at $1 10. OATS quiet. The supply of CATTLE is light, 3,673 head only; but the average quality is superior to that of last week. Market rules irregular, yet there is a marked decline of ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., live weight, on the closing prices of last week on all grades, and in several instances ¾c., when forced sales were effected. Milch Cows—But few received, with a very limited demand, and only a small number changed hands at very irregular prices. The market rules rather lower, and receivers find it difficult to dispose of them. SHEEP and LAMBS dull and drooping; only 42 car-loads received, and most of them were sent forward in first hands; common, &c., [illegible] @—; good to choice State and Western, 5c.@6¼c., and extra Canada, 7c.@7¼c. HOGS—About 9,300 head were received, but nearly, if not quite all, were sent forward in first hands, as dressed are now preferred to live HOGS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Good export demand; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 380 bales; gross receipts, 630 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,540 bales; sales, 906 bales; stock, 11,370 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,785 bales; gross receipts of the week, 3,630 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 616 bales; to the Continent, 424 bales; coastwise, 1,356 bales; sales of the week, 2,081 bales. FLOUR active; City Mills high grades advanced 25c.@50c.; Howard-street Superfine, $4@$5 50; do. Extra, $5@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $5@$6 62½; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT firm; stock scarce, but prices entirely unchanged. CORN firm; White, 78c.@80c.; Yellow, 78c. OATS firm at 56c. Mess PORK firm and in improved demand at $20 50. BACON firm and in improved demand; Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Shoulders, 9¼c. HAMS, 16c.@18c. LARD dull at 12c.@12½c. WHISKY quiet at 91c.@92c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Spring Extras quiet at $4 50@$5 75. WHEAT steady at $1 10½ for No. 2, seller last half of January; $1 10¼, seller February; afternoon, strong at $1 10½@$1 10¾, cash and seller last half of January; $1 11@$1 12, seller February. CORN firm and in fair demand; sales, No. 2 at 45c.@45¼c.; afternoon, neglected and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and easier; sales, No. 2 at 74c.@75c. HIGHWINES steady at 85c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS firmer and active. Mess PORK, $18 75@$18 87½. LARD, 11¼c. Dressed HOGS active and firmer at $6 85. Live HOGS in active demand and higher; sales at $5 50@$6 25. CATTLE dull; nothing doing. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Amber Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 13,400 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45, afloat. CORN quiet at 79c. for Mixed Western. OATS quiet and unchanged at 57c. for Western. BARLEY steady; sales at 85c.; and Upper Lake Canada at 90c. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $30@$32, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c.@91c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 73c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 55c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 90, ℔ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—COTTON dull at 13½c.@14c. FLOUR firm; business very small owing to meagre shipping facilities. WHEAT—An advance asked but none established; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30. CORN dull at 42c.@45c. for Mixed. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE firm at 80c.@82c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING, nothing doing. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. PROVISIONS very firm; sales 100,000 lbs. loose bulk Shoulders, buyers last half month, at 6¼c.; 40,000 lbs. bulk Sides Clear, seller last half March, at 10c.; jobbing prices unchanged. BACON nominal. LARD, 11c.@11¼c. HOGS easier at $5 75@$6 30. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 13½c.@14c. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $6 00@$6 75. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN steady and in moderate demand at 53c.@54c. RYE firm and scarce. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS irregular. Speculative demand for Mess PORK and Bulk MEATS, chiefly Shoulders; Mess PORK, $19 50; 7¼c.@7⅜c.@8c. for Shoulders, to be delivered February, March and April; but little spot demand. HOGS in good demand at full prices; sales at $6 40@$6 75; receipts, 6,000 head. EXCHANGE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—COTTON firmer; Middling Upland, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; do. Gulf, 15½c. FLOUR more active; sales, 2,000 bbls. Western Extra Family, $6 87½@$7; fancy lots at $7 25@$8. WHEAT—Prime in good demand; poor not wanted; sales, 5,000 bushels Red at $1 38@$1 55; White, $1 60. RYE unchanged. CORN in fair demand; Yellow at 78c.; Mixed Western, 76c.@77c. OATS firm; State and Western, 55c.@57c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 11¼c.@12¼c., gold. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $20 50@$21. PETROLEUM—Small business; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 22¼c.@22½c. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 75@$5 87½; Treble Extra, $6 00@$6 25. CORN drooping; Yellow, 68c.; White, 70c. OATS scarce; 58. Louis held at 65c. BRAN dull at $1 25. HAY—Prime, $28; choice, $30. PORK dull; Mess, $20 50. BACON—Clear Rib held at 12½c.; Clear sides, 13c. HAMS, 18c.@21c. LARD dull; tierces, 12c.; kegs, 14c. SUGAR dull; prime, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES unchanged. WHISKY, $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE—Prime, 15¼c.@15½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120; Sight Drafts, ¼. GOLD, 110¾.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—TOBACCO active; sales 23 hhds. at $5 50@$8 75 for trash to good Lugs; $7@$11 for low to medium Leaf. BAGGING dull at 25c.@26c. COTTON declining; Middling, 13½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN more active, but unchanged. HOGS quiet at $5 25@$6 75. Mess PORK, $20. LARD, 12c. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. WHISKY quiet.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—COTTON quiet at 14c.; receipts, 2,572 bales; shipments, 2,638 bales; receipts of the week, 16,993 bales; shipments, 17,127 bales; sales, 13,000 bales; receipts for the season, 289,092 bales; shipments, 225,119 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN dull at 56c.@57c. OATS heavy at 50c.@52c. PORK quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 9½c.@10½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 5,961 bales; gross, 6,711 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,995 bales; stock, 228,223 bales; net receipts of the week, 45,615 bales; gross, 48,092 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 27,004 bales; to Barcelona, 482 bales; coastwise, 2,086 bales; sales of the week, 48,000 bales; sales today, 8,250 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—FLOUR advancing; Extra Spring, $5 12½@$5 25. WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12; No. 2 do., $1 10¾. OATS steady at 42c. for No. 2. CORN steady; No. 3 Mixed, 47c. RYE steady at 72c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 73½c. Dressed HOGS firmer at $6 90. Mess PORK firm at $18 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,226 bales; gross, 1,303 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,144 bales; coastwise, 1,553 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 32,096 bales; net receipts of the week, 11,125 bales; gross, 11,191 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,718 bales; coastwise, 4,423 bales; sales of the week, 4,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 4,042 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,014 bales; coastwise, 1,620 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 84,879 bales; net receipts of the week, 27,819 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,954 bales; to the Continent, 1,407 bales; coastwise, 5,170 bales; sales of the week, 7,000 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2,679 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,780 bales; coastwise, 213 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 52,111 bales; net receipts of the week, 15,850 bales; exports to Great Britain, 18,019 bales; coastwise, 1,722 bales; burned, 502 bales; sales of the week, 9,900 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 6.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,945 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,280 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,108 bales; net receipts of the week, 11,254 bales; exports, coastwise, 11,122 bales; sales of the week, 500 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 276 bales; exports, coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 76 bales; stock, 2,896 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,860 bales; exports, coastwise, 623 bales; sales of the week, 320 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 6.—COTTON steady; Middling, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,561 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 58,067 bales; net receipts of the week, 11,873 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,446 bales; coastwise, 1,376 bales; sales of the week, 5,600 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—COTTON tending upward; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; net receipts, 385 bales; gross, 480 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,161 bales; gross, 7,366 bales; sales of the week, 1,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 44c. Strained ROSIN firm at $1 75. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 50. COTTON firmer; Middling, 14c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—COTTON quiet and weak at 14c. for Middling; sales, 580 bales; receipts, 600 bales.

CITY POINT, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 324 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 156 bales.

[Advertisement.]

"MY POOR BOY IS RUSHING TO RUIN, and seems dissatisfied with every business he tries. He has talent, but little self-control." A careful Phrenological Examination at No. 389 Broadway will explain his nature and how to guide it.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brussels	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND MEXICO.

City of Mexico	Jan. 7	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 11½ A. M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 12 P. M.

For Havana and Mexico via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:20, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 6—*In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.*—Sir John Rose, Hon. Francis Pakenham, Secretary to H. B. M. Legation at Washington; Mr. Berghmans, Secretary to His Belgian Majesty's Legation at Washington; Alexander Gorloff, General of the Russian Army; Dr. McGill, Mr. Horner, Mrs. Horner, B. C. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Twelvetrees, N. Godone, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kranstover, R. J. Hood, Mr. Painters, Mr. Bloxham, Mr. Wilson, F. Forester, Mr. Heidseik, B. Mercier, B. Douglass, B. Douglass, Jr., A. Bel, Mr. Brown, W. Sherwood, B. Taussing, A. Conner, J. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Wilbraham, Miss M. Mazewsky, Mr. and Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. J. J. Astor, S. Levy, B. Price, J. Lincoln, H. Bahr, G. R. Griggs, H. Post, A. Barbarossa, Mrs. Barbarossa, Master and Miss Barbarossa, C. Moran, (Mrs. Astor's maid,) L. Gackel, (Mr. Berghman's servant,) A. Bendelak (Gen. Gorloff's servant.)

JAN. 6—*In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Martlin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbrook and infant.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—H. Macy, L. Hartmann, Lambert Ross, R. M. Walter and lady, Mrs. A. Saucedos, Miss Saucedos, Capt. W. Jones, and 4 in steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:25 | Sun sets......4:49 | Moon rises...8:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.7:58 | Gov. Island..8:42 | Hell Gate...10:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Hatteras, Laurence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mary, Livingston, Mobile, H. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Ship Amelia, Berry, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Isabella Margaret, (Br.,) Todd, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Stag, (Br.,) Wilson, Gallipoli and Catania, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Panola, Nickerson, New-Orleans, E. H. Drummond & Co.; Rio de la Plata, (Br.,) Landon, Charleston, S. Thompson's Nephew & Co.

Brigs Knud, (Dan.,) Nielson, Buenos Ayres, Chas. Luling & Co.; Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Waydell & Co.; Monte Cristi, Enos, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) H. A. Vatable & Sons; Victoriano, (Span.,) Mendesona, Cienfuegos, Rubira & Co.; Mary E. Leighton, Leighton, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; George Downs, Lanfare, Demerara, Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. B. F. Brady, Coleman, New-Haven; H. S. Brooks, Adams, Mosquito Inlet, Overton & Hawkins; Annie May, Baker, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Jachin, Kane, Boston, J. B. Haviland; S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham, Ferguson & Wood; Albert Jameson, Candage, New-Haven, J. B. Haviland.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Liverpool Dec. 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 124 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Dec. 31, lat. 46 53, lon. 44 58, passed a N.G. steamer bound E.; Jan. 5, at 1½ P.M., 245 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a French steamship bound E.; 6th, 1 A. M., 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with Co.'s steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Briggs, Liverpool Dec. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 160 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had strong westerly weather throughout; Dec. 22, lat. 50 25, lon. 22 30, passed a quantity of wreckage; 23d, lat. 50 15, lon. 23 30, exchanged lights with an Inman steamer, bound E.; Jan. 5, lat. 40 40, lon. 71, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool via Queenstown Dec. 18, and Halifax Jan. 2, with mdse. and 20 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M., 25 miles S. E. of Sombrero, saw H. M. S. Himlaya, bound E.; Jan. 5, at 8½ P. M., 197 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 6th, at 2:35 A. M., 112 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; at 12½ P. M., 50 miles E. of Hook, steam-ship Parthia, bound E.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Leonard, Charleston Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) Macmickan, Liverpool Dec. 20, via Queenstown 21st and Boston Jan. 5, with mdse. to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had pleasant weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Templar, (of Boston,) Fessenden, San Francisco Aug. 21, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.; was 26 ds. to equator in the Pacific, 63 ds. to Cape Horn; had strong westerly gales and heavy seas; was 22 ds. from Cape Horn to equator in the Atlantic; had light winds for 27 ds. from the equator to Gulf Stream.

Ship Geutoo, (of Boston,) Freeman, Hamburg 43 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Salter & Livermore; came the southern passage and had fine weather to the coast, thence W. winds and calms.

Ship Dr. Barth, (N. G.,) Rockwoldt, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage; has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda with strong westerly gales. Had 4 deaths on the passage, one adult and 3 children.

Bark Atoosa, (of Sunderland,) Clements, Pisagua 84 ds., with nitrate of soda to Kidder, Peabody & Co. Passed Cape Horn on 23d day; experienced heavy S. W. gales; crossed the equator Dec. 9; Dec. 29, lat. 34 N., lon. 60 W., encountered a very heavy hurricane, which lasted 36 hs., the storm commencing at S., and veering to N. W., with heavy thunder and lightning; Jan. 1, lat. 38, lon. 71 W., encountered another hurricane the same as before mentioned; Dec. 8, lat. 29 S., lon. 30 W., spoke ship Carrier Dove, from Callao for the Canaries; Dec. 22, lat. 20 N., lon. 52 W., brig Raven, from Malaga for New-York, 41 ds. out. The A. is anchored in the Lower Bay, waiting orders.

Bark St. Devenick, (of Aberdeen,) Brown, Rio Janeiro, 55 ds. via Hampton Roads, Jan. 1, with coffee to Arnold, Sturgis & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales; sprung mizzenmast head, foreyard and split sails. Put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Bark Goethe, N. G., Koch, Queenstown 50 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co. Made the southern passage and had fine weather throughout.

Bark Ceres, (Dan.,) Thuroe, Amoy Aug. 2, with teas to Busk & Jevons. Passed Anjier, Oct. 10; Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 12; crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 27. Had fine weather rounding the Cape of Good Hope, from thence variable weather; had light N. E. and S. E. trades.

Bark Annie Ada, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Moore, Iquique via Valparaiso 80 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 11; crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 35; had no trades; had fine weather throughout.

Bark Toni, (N. G.,) Baetzke, Liverpool 65 ds., with coal to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the southern passage; had fine weather until a fortnight ago; after that strong W. gales.

Brig Annie Seymour, Cowen, of and from Bermuda 14 ds., with logwood and pimento to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales. Brig Emma, (of Boston,) towed into Bermuda Dec. 22, with loss of sails and leaking. Brig Lima, Hill, which was towed in port 3 weeks previous from Demerara with loss of sails and leaking, had been repaired and was to leave on the 26th for New-York.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington,) Rumball, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Had fine weather. Jan. 3, lat. 37, lon. 74, passed a vessel's deck-house painted white, and had been but a short time in the water.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Pool, Rio Grande do Sul 55 ds., with hides, &c. to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 37; has had continual gales from W. to S. W.; Dec. 28, lat. 32, lon. 73, had hurricane from W. S. W., lasting 6 hours, but received no damage. Left bark Pepita, (N. G.,) for New-York 10 ds.; brig Premier, for do. 7 ds.; schr. Western Maid, for do. 6 days.

Brig Daphne, (of Thomaston,) Fountain, Providence Dec. 16, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Was forced to put into Newport Dec. 17, on account of the strong gales, and attempted six times to get under way but was forced to remain until the 4th January.

Brig Sabine, (Br.,) Vesco, Sidney, C. B., 23 ds., with coal to C. R. Swaine & Son—vessel to Hatten, Watson & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds entire passage; lost jib, split mainsail, foresail and topsail, and carried away headgear.

Brig Nazarine, Card, of and from Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with 200 tons plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co. Had very heavy westerly winds, split sails, &c.; Dec. 30, was driven off in the Gulf Stream.

Schr. S. L. Burns, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Crosby, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Dec. 27, lat. 28, lon. 72, in a heavy gale of wind, commencing at S. S. W. and backing to N. W., shipped a heavy sea and lost deck load and stove forward house; Dec. 29, lat. 32, lon. 73, in a gale of wind, commencing at S. S. W., and changing to W. S. W., and the sea making a clean breach over the vessel, lost foresail and split other sails; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with moderate weather; Dec. 21, Thomas Brown, a seaman, native of Lynn, Mass., died, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Mollie Potter, (of Kingston, Mass.,) Marshall, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with fruit to Joseph Rosas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; lost jibboom and flying-jib; Dec. 28, lat. 36, lon. 64, Rufus Windsor, seaman, of Trocksburg, Mass., aged 19 years, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.

[The remaining arrivals — about 90 lines of schooner entries, most too faint to read with certainty — are not transcribed; they are the entries that begin with Schr. Marion, Schr. T. S. McClellan, Schr. John F. Chandler, Schr. Hattie Haskell, Schr. Harvest Home, Schr. Mary Jane, Schr. J. H. Young and the others listed through Schr. Minnie, Atwood, Virginia.]

WIND—Sunset, light, W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Corinna, for Charleston; barks Robert Godfrey, for Cork; James Welsh, for Barbadoes; brig George Downs, for Demerara, anchored in Quarantine, bound out; ships Horatio Harris, for San Francisco; Elsinore, for Antwerp; Industry, for Antwerp.

Below.

Bark Royal Roycroft, anchored at Hart's Island. Bark Enoch Dean, from Newfoundland; and brig Geo. W. Morris, Morris, from Halifax.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; barks Talavera, Tone; Argentine, Rosario; Rebecca Goddard, Smyrna; brigs Rescue, Sierra Leone; Maria White, St. Thomas. Spoken—No date, lat. 12 49, lon. 35 05, brig Haitienne, Capetown for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schrs. C. N. Grover, from Philadelphia; E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia; steamer J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia.

Off the Point—Ship S. Y. Winthrop, from Amsterdam.

Sld. brig R. Gove, for Liverpool; schr. D. V. Streaker, for Wilmington, N. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 4.—Arr. bark Ocean Eagle, Pensacola 20 ds., for Boston; had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage, split sails, lost deckload, vessel strained badly and leaky.

Also arr. schrs. Richard Vaux and E. H. Furber, Baltimore, Portland; Moselle, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; Commerce, Newburyport, New-York; Sibyl, Boston, Port Royal; John R. Norris, from Boston.

Passed E.—Schr. Elizabeth Edwards, for Boston. Sld. schrs. Sarah Louise, George W. Pierce, Sophia, Porto Rico, Richard Vaux, Moselle, and Clara Bell.

Thursday, 5th—Arr. brig Julia Blake, (Br.,) Ship Harbor, N. S., 15 ds., New-York. Had heavy weather, lost deck load, cabin filled with water; was blown off to lat. 36 32, lon. 61 35. Also arr. schrs. Helen G. King, Providence, St. Andrews, N. B.; Montebello, (Br.,) Providence, St. John, N. B.; Allie Oakes, and Ruth S. Hodgdon, Rockland, New-York; Lyndon, Eastport, do.; F. A. Pike, Calais, do.; L. Holway, do., Providence; E. B. Everman, Boston, Philadelphia; Admiral, do., Jacksonville; Hiawatha, Portsmouth, Baltimore.

Sld. schr. Commerce.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, ship Mohawk, from Valparaiso.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Arr. Colombian bark Zephyros La Libertad, Central America, with coffee and dyewoods; British bark Rosedale, from Glasgow via Port Stanley, with mdse.; Dutch brig Doesborg, from Probolingo, Java, with sugar; British bark Lizzie & Rosa, from Callao, with sugar.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 6.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston; barks Evening Star, from Matanzas; Nova Pastora, Havana; Banquo, Havana; Topeka, Cardenas; brig Ligo Houghton, Matanzas; schrs. Cora Nash, New-York; Henrietta Hill, Altamaha; A. J. Fabens, Portland; Helen S. Snow, Rockland; Isabella, Charleston; William & John, Charleston.

Cld. schr. Enchantress, for New-York.

Spoken.

Dec. 21, by ship Templar, (of Boston,) in lat. 32 37, lon. 71 40, spoke schr. Annie Harper, from New-York for ——.

THE

INDEPENDENT!

NEW-YEAR'S NUMBER.

SPLENDIDLY-ILLUSTRATED

TRIPLE SHEET.

ABLE WRITERS.

THE BEST NUMBER EVER ISSUED.

CONTENTS AS FOLLOWS:

DISARMAMENT.
AN ORIGINAL POEM.
BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

SECOND THOUGHTS BEST.
BY REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
BY SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States.

THE BOSTON OUTLOOK.
BY REV. GILBERT HAVEN,
Editor Zion's Herald.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
THOUGHTS AND OPINIONS IN REGARD TO RECONSTRUCTION, THE LATE REBELLION, AMNESTY, SPECIE PAYMENTS, SAN DOMINGO AND THE FOREIGN WAR.
BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER,
United States Senator from Massachusetts.

A NATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
AN ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR PEACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE.
BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

YE DID IT UNTO ME.
AN ORIGINAL AND BEAUTIFUL POEM.
BY PHŒBE CARY.

A NEW AND LIVING SPIRIT IN THE WHEELS.
BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

HOLIDAY WEEK IN NEW-YORK.
BY MRS. MARY CLEMMER AMES.

THE GUDE WIFE.
AN ORIGINAL POEM.
BY REV. J. E. RANKIN.

PROF. THOLUCK'S ADDRESS ON THE EVENING PRECEDING HIS JUBILEE.
REPORTED AND TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.
BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WHY MAY WE NOT HAVE CHEAP POSTAGE?
BY REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D.

THE GOOD STAFF OF PLEASURE.
BY MRS. HELEN HUNT.

A SCOTTISH COLLEGE.
BY E. N. LAMONTE.

NOVELS AND NOVEL-READING.
BY REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

WOMAN'S WORK.
BY MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME.
AN ORIGINAL POEM.
BY S. H. BROWNE.

GERMAN STUDENT-LIFE AND THE PRUSSIAN ARMY, RANK AND FILE.
BY N. S. DODGE.

BLOODLESS BATTLE-FIELD OF THE CREEDS.
BY REV. JAMES LEONARD CORNING.

THE CHANGED CROSS.
AN ORIGINAL POEM.
BY J. D. H.

MR. DAN'S SISTER.
A CHILDREN'S STORY.
BY ALICE ROBBINS.

THE CHILDREN'S CHURCH.
BY MRS. JENNIE F. WILLING.

THE FIRST SNOW.
AN ORIGINAL POEM.
BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

EDITORIALS
AS FOLLOWS:

AN INCONCLUSIVE ARTICLE ON SAN DOMINGO.
A HAPPY NEW-YEAR TO OUR READERS.
SPAIN.
GOSPEL IN THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.
ALSO,
EDITORIAL NOTES.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
PERSONAL ITEMS.
A WASHINGTON LETTER.
AGRICULTURAL NOTES.
FARM AND GARDEN.
ALSO,

DEPARTMENTS
AS FOLLOWS:

MUSIC,
SCIENTIFIC,
MISSIONARY NEWS,
BOOK TABLE,
PERIODICALS,
NEWS OF THE WEEK,
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL,
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL,
MONEY MARKET,
COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET,
PRICES CURRENT,
CATTLE MARKET,
DRY-GOODS REPORT,
SELECTIONS,
PEBBLES.

The whole embracing an amount of attractive and useful reading never paralleled, it is believed, in any other newspaper.

THE INDEPENDENT

is now sent to over TEN THOUSAND POST-OFFICES in the Northern States alone, and is rapidly increasing in circulation at the South, and also in Europe, wherever the English language is spoken.

Arrangements have been perfected with the ablest writers in the country, who will readily furnish us their contributions.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 IN ADVANCE.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS.

Address

HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER THE INDEPENDENT,
NO. 3 PARK-PLACE.

ANOTHER
GREAT REDUCTION.
IN
TEAS.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY

Have received a full assortment of

New Crop Teas,

And many more arriving, with which to supply their customers in all cases, and have again reduced the prices of all their Teas to the lowest point. GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION in all cases at the following

LIST OF PRICES:

OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 60c., 70c.; best, 80c. per pound.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c.; best, 80c. per pound.
JAPAN, (Uncolored,) 80c., 90c., $1; best, $1 10 per pound.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10; best, $1 20 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1; best, $1 15 per pound.
GUNPOWDER, (Green,) $1 20; best, $1 40 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1; best, $1 10 per pound.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.
Always under our supervision and upon our own premises.

GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c.; best, 35c. per pound.

Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

ROASTED, (Unground,) 20c., 25c., 30c.; best, 35c. per pound.
GREEN, (Unroasted,) 20c., 25c.; best, 30c. per pound.

☞ Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee delivered in any part of the City, FREE OF CHARGE. Consumers can save 5 to 8 profits by purchasing of

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.
BRANCHES:
No. 640 BROADWAY, cor. Bleecker-st.
No. 479 8TH-AV., N. corner 34th-st.
No. 850 8TH-AV., N. E. cor. 51st-st.
No. 318 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 702 3D-AV., N. W. corner 44th-st.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 139 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.
No. 23 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURG.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN
Railway Company
OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA,
(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.)
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New-York May and November, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Price 92 1-2 and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,800,000. Issue of bonds limited to $16,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—90 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.

The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee; Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the great coal-field of Illinois, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 3,000,000 to 30,000,000 of tons per square mile.

The Salt Works of Gallatin County on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 400 miles of St. Louis.

The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.

16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,000,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000 acres of other field crops, and 125,000 head of Hogs, were grown in the counties traversed by the road, during the year 1870, by a population of 280,000.

The earnings during the first 11 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (76 miles) were at a rate varying from $200 to $300 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.

This is the largest amount ever earned at first by any new road of equal length leading into St. Louis.

After a thorough investigation, we are convinced that these bonds are among the best and safest ever offered in our market.

Further particulars furnished upon application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 Nassau-st.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST THE

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM, (or 1.10,) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, sisters, situations in the house together; one as chamber-maid or waitress, or would take care of children, and the other as cook; can do all kinds of good plain cooking, and has no objection to assist in the washing; very best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.